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TERMS.

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KENTUCKY STATE CONVENTION.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

MR. R. SUTTON, CHIEF REPORTER.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1849.

[Proceedings Continued.]

Mr. WOODSON. Mr. President: The following amendment offered by the delegate from Jessamine, (Dr. A. K. Marshall) is, I believe, the idel of every heart, and in its defence every Jessamine, Dr. A. K. Marshall) is, I believe, the the idol of every heart, and in its defence every immediate subject before the convention. It Frenchman would have poured out his blood.

to the convention, the constituency I immediately represent 1 pon this floor, and the world, the reasons which included me to vote as I did upon the amendment presented some days ago by the delegate from Bourbon, (Mr. Davis.) As the vote I then gave, without an explanation, might lead to misconstruction on the part of some. I desire, therefore, to express my views fully in regard thereto.

The appropriate the reasons which the regard of the state of the vote I would be declarated and devoted to slavery, ignorance, and degradation, will be banished to other lands and other climes, more some. I desire, therefore, to express my views fully in regard thereto.

The appropriate the vote I would wenture the content of the vote I would went the state of the vote I would went the time will come when all who have been cursed and devoted to slavery, ignorance, and degradation, will be banished to other lands and other climes, more successful to the regard of the vote I would be used to shop and hazard the declaration of the opinion, that the time will come when all who have been cursed and devoted to slavery, ignorance, and degradation, will be banished to other lands and other climes, more successful to the regard to the vote I would be used to shop and the vote I would be used to shop and the vote I would be used to shop any appropriate the vote I would be used to shop any appropriate the vote I would be used to shop any appropriate the vote I would be used to shop any appropriate the vote I would be used to shop any appropriate the vote I would be used to shop any appropriate the vote I would be used to shop any appropriate the vote I would be used to shop any appropriate the vote I would be used to shop any appropriate the vote I would be used to shop any appropriate the vote I would be used to shop any appropriate the vote I would be used to shop any appropriate the vote I would be used to shop any appropriate the vote I would be used to shop any appropriate the vote I would be used to shop any appropriate the vote I

times in Kentucky, than upon reason or pro-priety. I say this with all imaginable deference to take all of our slaves from us, by paying us a

Look at the proposition, sir. What does it guaranties it in express terms. Nothing more nor less, than that slave

municipal regulation, touched upon and limited protection over and around the life, reputation, to the range of territorial laws."

slavery is founded upon and finited to the range it not improbable that their descendants might of laws—that it is the creature of municipal wish to abolish slavery; hence they vested the regulation-and not, sir, as the amendment as legislature with the power. This was done, sir, serts, "before and higher than any constitutional fifty years ago. Shall we, instead of consum-

when I arose, but as the subject of slavery and stroy the very foundation stone of emancipation emancipation has occupied much of the time of -strike from the constitution a provision the convention, and as there are still many im- will enable the legislature to carry into effect portant propositions connected with these sub- the wishes of the people without doing injusthe modelgence of the convention, to say all 1 ry in Kentneky until the last slaveholder volum-have to say, in regard to them; and if I should tarily surrenders him? Shall we take from our not confine myself to the immediate subject of children the power and right to judge of this discussion now pending, I shall at least not matter for themselves, and give liberty, even to wander further from the issue than has been eas- slaves, when they desire to do so? The voice of tomary with all who have preceded me in the humanity forbids it, religion forbids it, interest discussion of the great questions to which I pro-

The resolutions of the delegate from Madison, 1514, in a letter to Edward Coles, says:

Tirst, is it expedient to invest the legislature with the power to emancipate slaves hereafter in sued, failed in the end." Kentucky, under any circumstances, without Patrick Henry, in a letter to R. Pleasants, ent of the owner? Secondly, the expe- makes the following prophecy: granted, have we the right and "The time will come, when an opportunity at Thirdly, has the master the will be offered to abolish this lamentable evil. dieucy being granted, have we the right and that he has to those in esse? And fourthly, the propriety of incorporating the provisions of the law of 1533, in the amended constitution, is to abolish slavery."

Listen, sir, also, to the language of Washington himself. In a letter to Robert Pleasants, he

The foregoing questions have been extensively

That the legislature ought to have the power A. G. HODGES, T. J. TODD & J. W. FINNELL to emancipate slaves without the consent of their owners, I have no doubt, and I shall, without any hesitancy, vote to give it the power-first, because I believe it to be right; and sec-ondly, because I regard it as essential to the reception and ratification of any constitution we

seption and ratification of any constitution may make, by the people.

A great many considerations have brought my mind to the conclusions just indicated—a few of them I propose submitting to the convention. In the first place, the power is delegated in the present constitution, and I do not believe that the people have demanded any change.

The first clause of the first section of the cighth article of the existing constitution, reads:

eighth article of the existing constitution, reads:
"The general assembly shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves, without the consent of their owners, or without paying their owners, previous to such emanci-pation, a full equivalent in money for the slaves

As the power has been lying domaint for the last fifty years in the constitution, I am told that time has demonstrated that there is no necessity for its retention. And I grant, sir, that if public sentiment continues in Kentneky, throughout all coming time, as it now is, that this, as well as all other constitutional provisions having the ultimate extinction of slavery in view, with great propriety might be omitted. I would ask though, what assurances we have that such will be the case? How do we know that the succeeding generation may not be as zealous for the exreads as follows:

"That neither this convention, nor any hereafter to be assembled by the people of this commonwealth, has any right or power, to either enancipate the slaves now in the state, or their sion, and despotism. Whether Kentucky is desdescendants, or to authorize the legislature to timed at any time, proximate or remote, to repass laws for their emancipation."

Verse the decision recently given with upparalFrom the fact that the mover of the amended unanimity, in favor of the institution of man, not read, announced his intention to vote slavery, time alone can determine. The framers against it himself, and as no one seems inclined to urge its favorable consideration. I apprehend so long, and under the influence of which Kenthat it will shortly be given the go-bye, and that we will pass to the consideration of something else. thing else.

I have not arisen, sir, for the purpose of discussing the proposition of the delegate from discussing the proposition of the delegate from discussing the proposition of the delegate from discussion; but for the purpose of explaining to the convention, the constituency I immediately all who have preceded me in this discussion, I would venture the

The anordment offered to the report of the committee, as an additional section to which I propose to go now. All I wish is, to give to have reference, reads as follows: have reference, reads as follows:

"The right of property is before and higher than any constitutional sanction; and the right of the owner of a slave to his property is the same, and as inviolable, as the right of the owner of any property whatever."

Now, sir, I voted against the section I have just read—the reasons for so doing, I propose to give.

Mr. President, I recognize no legal difference in a man's right to his slave and any other property. We hold our slaves by legal and constitutional sanctions. When they are improperly

reference to this subject, and that at a future day thought and sanctions. When they are improperly injured or taken from ns without our consent, and without legal authority, the laws of the country attord as redress, just as they do when our lands are trespassed upon, or our horses taken from us. This is all as it should be, the wish not to interfere with the constitution or laws as they now stand upon the subject.

Yet, sir, I voted against the proposition of the go other na from Bourbon. First, because I can see no necessity, earthly, for it. We have already secured to the slaveholder his property in this slaves as fully as we have seemed our lands, our houses, and our houses, or any description of the laws of the land are to be regarded when our houses, and our homes, or any description of property whatever; and, sir, when I have placed principle of law, and one that holds in every eithe slave property of the country upon an equal vilized state, that property is held subject to the footing, so far as the protection of the constitu-tion is concerned, with all other property, I slave, sir, since 1799, at the time you made the have done as much as I am willing or intend to purchase you were aware that the legislature had do, for its protection. When I recognize the the power to deprive you of the slave so pur-legal right to slaves to be as perfect as the legal chased, by paying you a fair equivalent for such right to my homestead, I have done all that I slave. And if the legislature should think am expected to do, and have gone as far as I in- proper to purchase and emancipate your slaves, am expected to do, and have gone as far as I intend to go.

Notwithstanding all I have said, sir, I cannot subscribe to the doctrine attempted to be established by the amendment—for the great reason, sir, that it is false in fact, and founded rather the clause above quoted. Will any one deny upon the strong pro-slavery proclivities of the that the legislature has not only the power, but the great mind that conceived it, and present- fair compensation for them? Certainly no one will deny the power, because the constitution

property is before and higher than any constitu-tional sanction. This, if true, I would sub-scribe to, but as it is talse, I will endeavor to ex-consent of the owner the legislature were, in All questions of doubtful import, arising un- of three-fourths of all the voters in Kentucky, der the constitution and laws of the United to pass a general law, emancipating all the slaves States, when they do arise, are referred to the judicial department of the government for settlement; and after they are settled by the supreme court of the United States, the country emancipated, I ask you, sir, and I put the questions as the country emancipated, I ask you, sir, and I put the questions as the country emancipated, I ask you, sir, and I put the questions as the country emancipated, I ask you, sir, and I put the questions as the country emancipated. haust submit to the settlement thus made. Now, tion to honorable delegates, if the equivalent sir, I regard the question presented as no longer paid would not be a poor compensation for the a mooted one, as having been long ago deterning handed invasion of the private rights of mined by the highest and only authoritative the citizen committed, and for an act perpetrated tribunal known to our constitution and laws. directly in violation of the plighted faith of the The supreme court of the United States in government? We are taught to love and respect the case of Prigg against the commonwealth of the government of our country, on account of Pennsylvania, 16 Peters, 611, says:

"The state of slavery is deemed to be a mere it throws the broad and comprehensive shield of

The range of territorial laws."

Now, sir, what does this decision assert? That

The framers of the present constitution thought unction." mating the object they had in view—instead of I have now said as much as I intended saying advancing the cause of universal liberty—dedead forbid it. Thomas Jefferson, as late as in

"The hour of emancipation is advancing in (Mr. Turner)—the preamble and resolution of the delegate from Henderson, (Mr. Dixon,) and the march of time. It shall have all my prayers, and these are the only weapons of an old man It is an encouraging observation, that no good

same perfect right, in the offspring of his slaves, I shall honor the Quakers, for their noble efforts

savs: There is not a man living who wishes more discussed by delegates upon this floor, as well as the abstract proposition, is slavery right and proper in and of itself?

gnage: "I never mean, unless some particular circumstances should compel me to it, to possess another slave, by purchase, it being among my first wishes to see some plan adopted, by which slavery, in this country, may be abolished by latter

ever—far from it. I know sir, that the public mind in Kentucky is not prepared for emancipation, and that slavery will exist among us until we shall be thoroughly satisfied (I mean a majority of the people) that it is no longer the interest of the state to uphold it. And when that time does come. I for one, do not wish to see injustice done the slaveholder by taking his property from him without constitutional authority to do so, nor do I wish to see him holding it in defiance of the wishes of the great body of the people, when they are ready, in pursuance of the present constitution, to pay him an ance of the present constitution, to pay him an ample equivalent therefor. Whether the time Bu will ever come, when the power desired to be has a serious obstacle to the increase of our conferred, will be exercised, no one can tell; if it population, let us for a short time examine the never does, no harm can result from it. Anoth- effects slavery has had upon the wealth of those er idea: have the people of Kentucky demanded states in which it exists; and we can only de that the constitution shall be altered in the manthat the constitution shall be altered in the manner indicated? I think not. Public sentiment, every where, among the warmest pro-slavery to men in my region of country, is in favor of allowing the subject of slavery to remain as it is at present in the constitution; and my decided impression is, that if the institution of slavery is either weakened or strengthened by us, that all we do will be rejected by the people when we submit our labors to them for final ratification, Will that respectable and philauthropic class of our fellow eitizens who so much desire the entire abolition of slavery, vote to receive our amendative soil, and greater natural advantages for agriabolition of slavery, vote to receive our amend-ed constitution. I care not how many substan-tial reforms may be inserted by us, or how fully they may concur with us in regard to their ne-cessity, if we have done any thing which may have the product of the p have a tendency to retard emancipation, and cast more insuperable obstacles in the way of the fione can, ought, or will expect it. On the other hand, were we to weaken the tenure by which foreign commerce, 4,299,500 one can, ought, or will expect it. On the other hand, were we to weaken the tenure by which slaves are held and enjoyed as property, no one could expect the excited, victorious pro-slavery party to receive it. No sir, there is not a proslavery man in Kentucky who would vote to residue the ancidal constitution, were we to inspect the ancidal constitution, were we to inspect the ancidal constitution, were we to inspect the constitution of the c eeive the amended constitution, were we to inflict the slightest blow upon the institution of slavery. True wisdom then, it seems to me, ought to induce us to allow this subject to rest where we found it. I am opposed to slavery, sir, as much as any man; and no one in America would feel more rejoiced than myself to see the last vestige of it destroyed. Yet I have never cen the time, and I never expect to see it, when would be willing to see the legislature paying or, and emancipating the slaves of Kentucky. of \$108,275,281. Here we see that the agriculsuch as to justify it, and I think it probable it will not be for a great while. Yet, sir, as sure as time lasts, and our free institutions last, and articles to the value of \$42,178,184, the free we continue to respect the christian religion, the time will come when it will be considered a high states to the value of \$42,178,184—the free states to the value of \$197,658,040; The joint time will come when it will be considered a high privilege, to pay for, liberate, and send from amongst us, every slave in the state. But I am told that if it should ever become expedient to rid the country of slavery by paying for the slaves, that their owners will consent, and that unless they do, no state of the case whatever, would instify the legislature in forcing the country of the case whatever, would instify the legislature in forcing the country of the case whatever, would instify the legislature in forcing the country of the case whatever, would instify the legislature in forcing the country of the case whatever, would instify the legislature in forcing the country of the case whatever, would instify the legislature in forcing the country of the case where the country of the case where the case where the case was \$403,429,718. The point carnings of all the slave states was \$403,429,718 and carnings of all the slave states was \$403,429,718. The point carnings of all the slave states was \$403,429,718 are sto the value of \$197,658,040; The joint carnings of all the slave states was \$403,429,718 are sto the value of \$197,658,040; The joint carnings of all the slave states was \$403,429,718 are sto the value of \$197,658,040; The joint carnings of all the slave states was \$403,429,718 are sto the value of \$197,658,040; The joint carnings of all the slave states was \$403,429,718. slaves, that their owners will consent, and that unless they do, no state of the case whatever, would justify the legislature in forcing them to give up their property. This is a doctrine, however, that I can never subscribe to, and one which strikes at the very vitals of all republican government. The doctrine that majorities have the right to rule, within the limits of the constitution and laws, and to settle the public policy of every free government, is so palpably plain and just, that it need but be stated, to be sanctioned by all. Have gentlemen reflected for what they are contending, when they assert that the institution of slavery shall exist until the masters of contending, when they assert that the institution of slavery shall exist until the masters of contending, when they assert that the institution of slavery shall exist until the masters of contending the contending of the contending of the contending of Massachusetts adone, are more than \$9.000.000 greater than the institution and laws, and to settle the public policy of every free government, is so palpably plain and just, that it need but be stated, to be sanctioned by all. Have gentlemen reflected for what they are contending, when they assert that the institution of slavery shall exist until the masters of the state. The annual earnings of Massachusetts adone, are more than \$9.000.000 greater than the insome than \$9.000.000 greater than the insome figuratively beautiful than substantially just."

Mr. Custis in a speech in the Virginia legislation of 549.389, is about equal to that of the country of the search of the continuity is not more figuratively beautiful than substantially just."

Mr. Custis in a speech in the Virginia legislation of 549.389, is about equal to that the institution and laws, and to receive the share of the slave. The annual earnings of Massachusetts adone, are more than \$9.000.000 greater than the institu all the slaves in the state consent to part with thom? Six-sevenths of all the voters of Kentucky are non-slaveholders. Shall this overwhelmg majority agree that they'll have no right to tucky, exceed by one-fourth only the value of have any part or lot in the settlement of this great the simple article of hay in Ohio. And shall one-seventh of the voters of Kentucky arrogate to themselves the right, regardless of the wishes of every body else, to dictate the time and the terms upon which this great question shall be settled? Yes sir, six out great question shall be settled? Yes sir, six out ry has had upon popular intelligence in Ken-of every seven men in the whole state, may de. tucky. And, sir, dark as the pictures just drawn ire to put an end to the institution of slavery, yet they are not to have the power to do so. On eventh of the voters of Kentucky are to have more power than six sevenths. This is republicanism truly! This is a demonstration of the equal rights of all, in our free and highly privired country! This is a total disregard, in verof a property qualification for political rights! A man must own slaves, hee he is allowed to express the opinion at the

bout slaveocracies; but if this is not practically ne, I hope one may never be found. The foregoing sentiments, Mr. President, I 432,388 similar scholars. imbibed in early life. I have uniformly maintained them, thus far in my career, as a man, as never leave me until I forget the regard I now than four times as many as all the slave states have for the equal rights, privileges, and im-

polls, that slavery is wrong, and that he desires its extermination! Well, I have heard my friend

iom Henry (Mr. Nuttall) talking a good deal

munities of my fellow countrymen.

But, sir, I have other reasons for supposing states, 97,174. that Kentucky will 'ere long desire the extinc- 1,368,925 free white children, between the ages tion of slavery, and hence, I am for the retention of five and twenty-in the free states, 3,536,686

terests, in regard to every thing except the per-petuntion of slavery; in this respect she has been indulging in a suicidal policy, and one which has greatly retarded her greatness, her prosperity, and her glory. I cannot believe, over twenty-one years of age, there is almost one-tenth that are unable to read and write her course, when she opens her eyes to manifest while in the free states there is not quite facts, and sees that her interest requires a change. Interest is a magic word—individuals, states, and nations are influenced by it. There is not a I desire, sir. that Kentuckians may perity and advancement of his country. We all feel a personal devotion to our state, and desire to see her true glory and lasting prosperity pro-moted. We want to see Kentucky, as she deserves to be, one of the first states of the Union. Her numbers, her wealth, her intelligence, her prosperity, and her happiness are subjects dear to the heart of every Kentuckian, for they confully satisfied myself, that these great interests languish and suffer, as long as slavery exists among us; and when a majority of the people of Kentucky concur in the opinion, shall they not have the power to act and pursue that course of policy which they deem best calculated to remove the evil, and benefit the state?

for a short time, until I present a few of the facts and reasons upon which the opinion is founded, that slavery is an injury to us as a state, and consequently that those who come after us will desire to remove it.

Let us first inquire how does the institution of slavery affect the population of Kentneky? independent of umbers, na state can be

plished, and that is by legislative authority; and this, so far as my suffrage will go, shall not be unting." In a letter to Sir John St. Clair, he also uses the following strong and decided landing wealth. And yet in 1840 the population of New England is double that of Virginia, and is rich in mineral wealth. And yet in 1840 the population of New England is double that of Virginia, which her slaves the paragraphs of inches and the paragraphs. the slaves, the per centage of increase the last fifty years, in the former, with emigration, having been twice that of the

Do not understand me sir, as favoring emancipation at this time, or wishing to see this convention intermeddling with it in any manner what-over—far from it. I know sir, that the public mind in Kentucky is not prepared for emancipation, and that have a service of the assertion of the state, let us contrast Ohio and Kentucky. Ohio ar, sixty years ago, was the home of the state, let us contrast Ohio are the Anglo-American the Ang

But, as I am sure all will admit that slavery

\$86.821,229 In 1840, the annual agricultural products of

the south were estimated at \$312,380,151-those of the free states, at \$342,007,446. Yet in the south there were 1,984,886 persons engaged in agriculture, and in the north only 1,735,086. The cotton, sugar, rice, and tobacco, the chief products of southern labor, exported to foreign countries, as shown by the census of 1840, were valued at \$74,866,310-the single state of York exported agricultural products to the value of \$108,275,281. Here we see that the agricultural

tucky. Her Indian corn and wheat alone, are worth the whole of the products of Kentucky. The aggregate value of all the products of Kenmake no comments upon the facts just exhibited. We all can but see that slavery has retard

ed our wealth as much as our population.

I propose now, to examine the influence slave may appear—as humiliating to our pride as they should be—they are bright, dazzing, glorious that facts, ah! sir, stubborn facts, compel me to

The census of 1840 shows that in the fifteen slave states and territories, there were at the various primary schools, 201,055 scholars; at the primary schools in the free states, there were 1,626,028 scholars. The single state of Ohio had at her primary schools 218,609 scholars 17,524 more than all of the slave states? S Carolina had 12,520—New York, 502,367. scholars at the public charge-in the north, of all the slave states, had 9.791 such scholarscitizen, and as a politician; and they shall 10,749. Massaelmsetts alonehad 158,351-more schools, there were 52,906 scholars-in the free of the clause in the constitution as it now ex- such children. In the slave states, at schools and colleges, there are 301,172 pupils As a state, Kentucky has as much reputation as any other, for her enlightened public policy; and she, at all times, has been devoted to her inone in one hundred and fifty-six who is deficient

and ponder well the facts connected with the institution of slavery. And if the voice of Kentucky is destined to be forever on the side of an istitution that affects her population, her wealth. and her intelligence, as I have shown slaver oes, why, sir, all I have to say is, "her will,

told during this discussion that slavery is an unmixed blessing—an institution of Henven and its endless perpetuity is ardently prayed for by the delegates from Simpson, Jefferson, Henry, dec. I must be pardoned for entering my solemn protest against these new, and as I must be permitted to say, with all imaginable deference, abominable doctrines. I boldly proclaimed whilst I was canvassing before the r seat I now occupy, that I regarded slavery in I hope that the convention will bear with me and of itself an evil, but that I was for taking no violent steps to rid the country of it; that time must solve the great question, how is the country to be rid of slavery? And I now pro pose to do nothing sir, but to eall public attenion to this matter. I intend to give no vote, or do any act to the injury of a slaveholder in Kentucky. But, sir, when I am required to recognize slavery as a divine institution, and to sing For, independent of numbers, no state can be said to be great. To show the effect, I propose to read an extract from an address recently submitted to the people of Kentucky, and which is familiar to us all.

nize stavery as a driftle institution, and when I am required to man's property be taken or applied its praises, I rebel; and when I am required to man's property be taken or applied in the property of the protection and perpetuation of the institution, I will not do it. And I had thought, siv., made to him." See sec. 12 art. 10.

until this subject was discussed some weeks ago in this convention, that there was searcely a man in all Kentucky, who differed with me. man in all Kentucky, who differed with me, provided he were a pro-slavery man. And I would like to know the antiquity and origin of the idea in this country. the idea in this country, that slavery is a blessing socially or politically. Such sir, was not the opinion of the fathers of the republic, because their speeches and privings all sate slow that their speeches and writings all go to show tha they regarded it in a different light, and looked forward to the day when it should be annihilated. Need I address evidence of this? If so it is at hand, and I will read from the speeches and writings of the most prominent of our distinguished ancestry, as a set off against the speeches and opinions of those who have expressed different views during this discussion. And I have that when I say that the moral perception hope, that when I say that the moral perception of a Wesley, a Henry, a Mason, a Pinckney, and a Jefferson, as well as their political sagacity, were quite equal to, and is still as high authorisms. ty with me as the opinions of a Talbott, a Clarke, a Bullitt, and a Nuttall, that the remark will not be considered as a disparagement, notwithnot be considered as a disparagement, notwin-standing the progress we have made in the science of government, religion, &c., since their day. John Wesley in a letter to Wilberforce dated 24th February, 1791, says: "Be "over weary of well thong. To on in the name of God, and in the power of his might, till even American slavery, the vilest that ever saw the American slavery, the vilest that ever saw the sun, shall vanish away before it." It would seem that Mr. Wesley, one of the ablest theologians the world has ever produced, differed in opinion with our political theologians as to the divinity of this institution, and that he at least did not regard it as flourishing under the approving smiles of God. For he exhorts Wilbergers, and in the same of God. force to go on, and in the name of God and in the power of his might, till slavery should van-ish away before it. Says Wilberforce:

"Never was a system so hig with wickedness and cruelty. In whatever part of it you direct your view, the eye finds no relief. Slavery is the full measure of pure, numixed, unsophistical and a state of the full measure of pure, numixed, unsophistical and a state of the full measure of pure, numixed, unsophistical and a state of the state of t eated wickedness; and scorning all competition and comparison, it stands without a rival in the secure, undisputed possession of its detestable pre-eminence."

Says Paley: "Slavery is a dominion and

Says Paley: "Slavery is a dominion and system of laws the most increiless and tyrannical that men ever tolerated."

Says Breckinridge: "Just and equal! What care I, whether my pockets are picked or the proceeds of my labor taken from me? The man proceeds of my labor taken from me? The man who cannot see that involuntary domestic slave ry, as it exists among us, is founded upon the principle of taking by force that which is another's, has simply no moral sense—nature and reason, and religion unite in their hostility to

this system of folly and crime."

These men did not regard slavery sir, as my friends from Boyle, (Mr. Talbatt,) and defferson, (Mr. Bullitt) do, as one of God's favorite instituions; but rather sir, as the object of his wrath, and meriting the executions of man.

President Monroe in a speech in the Virginia

convention says:
"We have found that this evil has preyed upon the very vitals of the Union. It has been pre-judicial to all the states in which it has existed. Says William Pinkney in a speech in the Maryland House of Delegates, in 17-9:

Never will our country be productive, neve will its agriculture, its commerce or its manu factures, flourish so long as they depend upon reluctant bondmen for their progress. Even the earth,' says Montesquien, 'which teems with profusion under the cultivating hand of the free

proach of man, now returns, after the lapse an hundred years, to howl over the desolation

Says Thomas Jefferson: o Indeed 1 tremble for my country, when reflect that God is just, and that his justice can not sleep forever. Doubtless a God of justice will awake to their (the slaves') distress, and by pressors, or at length by his exterminating the , manifest his attention to the things of thi

orld, and that they are not left to the guidan blind fatality." Notes on Virginia. But say gentlemen, slavery protects the mechanics of the country and the laboring poor generally, because if the slaves were driver away the Irish and Dutch, &c., would overrus he country. Mr. President, I deny that the in titution of slavery is of service to the laboring opulation. I might adduce thousands of argunts going to show that so far from benefiting ments going to show that so tar from benching its rulinons to them. Who so competent, how ever, sir, as the working men and mechanic themselves, to judge of this matter. It is no the interest of the slaveholder to study the in eference to this matter. Hence sir, I with who have studied, suffered by, and who practically felt the evils resulting therefrom 1 ard-and I must here be permitted to say, si that I would not give the opinions and judgmen of one intelligent, reflecting mechanic upon this ubject, for the speculations and theories of a housand men, who are wedded by interest, edu ition, and association to the institution. refollowing resolution embodying the delibe desentiments of many most worthy and inte-igent working men and mechanics of Louisville and we will then see to what extent the asser-tions of gentlemen upon this subject are corrobo-rated by those who best understood their inter-

Resolved, That the institution of slavery ejudicial to every interest of the state, and ike injurious to the slaveholder, and non-slav holder; that it degrades labor, enervates indu boring citizens, separates too widely the pool and the rich, shuts out the laboring classes from the blessings of education, and tends to drive from the state, all who depend upon manual la or for support."

I have shown that the fathers of the republic

looked forward to the end of slavery—that o population is retarded by it—that our wealth, a state in consequence of it, is not half as greates it otherwise would have been—that the inte gence of the country has suffered and langui lished, religion has suffered no injury, an about that the church need not put on the weeds mourning, provided a Wilberforce, or a Wesl-understood her true interests and her true glor these things all considered, and many other which I would like to present if I had time, am fully persuaded that it is expedient to make ons in reference to the power the gen eral assembly now has over the subject.

I propose now sir, to examine, for a short time. the question of power presented in the resolu-tion of the delegate from Henderson, (Mr. Dixon.) The gentleman denies positively, that we have any power or right to delegate to the legis-

have any power or right to delegate to the legis-lature upon this subject.

The present constitution declares that "no person shall, for the same offence, be twice put in jeopardy of his life or limb; nor shall any man's property be taken or applied to public use without the consent of his representatives, and without just compensation being previously

in the course of this debate, and particularly by the very distinguished delegate from Henderson. is to be considered as a contract between the state and the citizen, and that we, by a fair construction of that clause of the constitution of the United States, which declares that no state the United States, which declares that no state shall pass "any *x post facto law, or law imparing the obligation of contracts," and a just application of the decision of the supreme court, in the case of Fletcher against Peck, are precluded from emancipating slaves ourselves, or delegating the power to the legislature. Now, without stopping to analize the clause of the federal constitution, or the decision of the court just refered to, for the purpose of ascertaining their applicability to the rights and powers of the state and entizen, let me enquire if a lawyer can be found in Kentucky, who will not at once admit that the first section of the seventh article removes all doubt upon the subject, and wholly demolished the pariotechants. all doubt upon the subject, and wholly demol-ishes the specious and ingenious argument of the gentleman, for it declares expressly that the egislature has the power.

legislature has the power.

I submit it to the convention however, sir, if the construction is not a forced one, put by the gentleman upon the constitution of the United states, and the decision refered to under its authorized does constitute a contract, as the gentleman contends, how long is that contract to last? How is it to be avoided? Or is it, as the arguments of the gentleman indicate, to last forever, notwithstanding, by the express stipulations contained in it, there is a certain method pointed ont by which said contract is to be altered, changed, and made to suit the wants, interests, and feelings of both the high contracting parties? Now that the contract entered into by the mutual consent of the parties, has also by like mutual consent been submitted to this convention for "alteration, amendment and revision," and all power that the original parties thereto possessed delegated to it, the discovery is made that the present constitution is still a sacred compact, and binding upon both parties thereto irrevocably for some purposes at least. Now, if it he rebinding upon both parties thereto irrevocably binding upon both parties thereto irrevocably for some purposes at least. Now, if it be restrictive in some things, why not in every thing? Where is this doctrine to stop? Why is it, that the right to hold and enjoy slaves is more peculiarly and specifically protected than any other of the many political and civil rights of the citizen? If this right is to be regarded as a contract and protected by the constitution of the United States and the decision of the supreme court, I ask the gentleman if every single right guarantied by the present constitution on the part of the state to the citizen, is not also a contract according to the same rule of construction. tract according to the same rule of construction. and equally secure under the protecting egis of the federal constitution? Most assuredly no distinction can be drawn. As an illustration. Suppose the convention should declare, in the amended constitution that no citizen shall here-after be eligible to a seat in the lower branch of the state legislature until he arrives at the age

Now, I ask if such an alteration of the presof the rights of the citizen, and equally violative of the rights of the citizen, and equally an infringement of the constitution of the United States? The contract between the state and all of her free white citizens, is that at an earlier age than thirty they shall be eligible to a seat in one branch of the state legislature. This is a very precious right. By its gnaranty to the citizens of other states, under few other restrictions, we have leave leave the table. have lared them to Kentneky. We have assured them by an express provision of our organic law, that they shall be entitled to the political privilege just indicated; and I now put it to the convention, if we were to extend the time or residence, or require greater maturity of years, if we would not evidently infringe upon the contract entered into with him, and incur the high I had thought, sir, with the very distinguish-

ed delegate from Nelson, until the meeting of he convention, that when we assembled we would be restricted by nothing save the constitution, treaties, and laws of the national government—that we were sovereign, except so thr as express limitations and restrictions were placed upon our action, in terms, and not by implication. And I know of no provision of the Constitution of the United States, or of any treaty or law, that denies the power, as the gen the depretation of the power as the general eman from Henderson supposed. I admit that the legislature has not the power to emancipate slaves, independent of the express right given in the conscitution of Kentneky, and I agree that if it were not for the power delegated in express terms, that its exercise would not only be an oning some or the power of t be an ontrage upon the tempre of property, but might be with justice regarded as an intringement of the federal constitution—and for the plainest of all reasons, the legislature only enoys delegated powers. It can only do what we atthorize it to do. We are sovereign. We are exercising unrestricted and unlimited powers, except so far as I have stated the exceptions. And can not gentlemen see this difference be-tween the rights and powers of this convention. The legislature are Innited and circumseribed by the constitution of Kentucky-they have to support it-they take an oath to do so. The contract between the citizens and the state is to be respected and strictly regard d by the legis-But I ask gentlemen to teil me what efficacy there is in the constitution of Kentucky to resist this convention? Absolutely there is no contract now existing between the state and the ritizens to be protected by the constitution of the United States. If so I cannot see it. know not where to find it. I know that if th onstitution of Kentucky is the depository of that contract, that both of the parties thereto have rescinded, or given us the full power to rescind it. If these great rights contended for, are derived from the constitution of Kennucky, and gentlemensay that they are, it occurs to me sir, that when the constitution giving the rights is itself the trade of the sir of those who formed it, that those rights that sprang from and were supported by it, and by it alone, must have passed away also. It seems to me to be more plain and explicit, that those who regard the right to hold slaves as a contract emwho admit that we have the same unrest powers that the convention of 1799 had, are also bound to admit that the contract no longer exists, because we have now surrendered into our hands all the rights of the government and the people of Kentacky that they possessed before and at the time of the creation of the constitu-tion, and the contract contended for. The govermment has surrendered into our hands all the power delegated to it by the constitution, and the people have clothed us with their own unlimited sovereignty, reserving nothing which they themselves possessed. Where then, lask, is this great contract about which so much has been said, and for the preservation of which the constitution of the United States is so zeal-ously invoked? I call upon gentlemen to show it to me-and what do I see? A clause of a constitution that no longer has vitality in it, and over which we have as ample control, collectively, representing the sovereignity of the peo-ple of Kentucky, as we as individuals have over our persons in a state of nature. Talk not to me any longer about the preservation of that that has no existence—that has been, by the only competent power, destroyed and thrown into its original elements, and which may be mould-ed and fashioned as we think proper.

The convention, Mr. President, will perceive that I have discussed together, to some extent. the questions of expediency and power I will amplify no further, leaving the convention, the

Brune.

country, and posterity, to judge of the correctcountry, and posterity, to judge of the correctness of the arguments and opinions advanced.

I come now, Mr. President, to examine, for a single moment, the proposition, that the slave-holder has the same perfect right to the offspring of slaves yet unborn, that he has to those now in being. There are perfect and inchoate rights recognized by law, and many material and important diffurness now exist, and still more may precognized by law, and many material and important differences now exist, and still more may be made to exist between them, without any violation of the individual rights of the citizen. If I have a moneyed capital, for instance, I have a perfect right thereto, and no convention or leaded the contract without many feet in the contract of the contr

a perfect right thereto, and no convention or legislature, without manifest injustice, can deprive me of it. I now have the legal right to loan my money and collect six per cent, interest by law, for its use. I ask you, now, if there is no difference between the right to the capital, and the interest accruing therefrom? The capital I have—independent of law—a natural right to; the interest is given me by operation of law, as well as the right to coerce principal and in-terest, when payment is refused. The power to abolish the remedy for the collection of debts exists in, and may be exercised by, the sovereign power of all governments at will. The regulation of interest is a subject over which the sovereign power has undoubted control. Public policy must, as a matter of course, determine the rate of interest in all governments. Who will deny the power of this convention to authorize the legislature to increase or duninish the rate of interest, or to abolish it altogether? It' you ad mit this power, it occurs to me that you also admit the power of this convention to provide that all slaves born after a certain age, shall be free. The same argument applies to the future profits resulting from the increase of slaves, that is applicable to the regulation of interest. Public policy must determine both subjects; and the power to determine the one is as plenary as the ther. If you lessen the rate of interest you injure the money lender-if you take away the injure the money lender—if you take away the increase of a man's slaves you injure the slave holder. I do not desire this convention to docitie; and I would not, for all the gold in California, vote to insert a clause providing for immediate or gradual emancipation in the constitution; because I have promised not to do so, and because the voice of Kentucky is against it. But there is a great difference between the exercise of, and the possession of a power. I assert cise of, and the possession of a power. that we have full power to emancipate all slaves hereafter born in Kentucky, or to delegate the power to do so elsewhere. But I will vote to do neither. I hold, also, that we have full power to emancipate all slaves now in Kentucky, by paying their owners for them, and to emancipate all born hereafter without paying for them. But, sir, I will not vote to do either. The reasons

have been incidentally given.

I come now, sir, to notice for a short time the law of 1833, which prohibits the importation of slaves into Kentucky from sister states and from foreign governments under certain restrictions ilties, and the propriety of inserting that law, or the spirit of its provisions in the amended constitution. The objects of the law of 1833 were manifold—first, to prevent the increase of slaves, and particularly bod slaves, in Kentneky. Secondly, to stop the trade in slave property that was going on between our citizens and the south. Thirdly, to receive money in exchange for our surplus products instead of negroes. The foregoing were among the chief reasons offered in support of the law in question at the time of its enactment, and in support of it whenever an attempt was made to repeal it. They are arguments which address themselves to the mind and ments which address themselves to the mind and conscience of every man, and seem to have met with the approbation and approval of the people of Kentucky for sixteen consecutive years—long enough to have impressed everybody with the conviction that the law in question reflected the settled policy and wishes of our people in reference thereto. And I now suppose that few men can be found who are not in favor of fostering the right arrivalues of the sat of 1852 area. the vital principles of the act of 1833, because all of us have seen the good effects resulting from it-all of us fully concur in the wisdo and philanthropy of its provisions. These matters, however sir, have been so repeatedly the subjects of discussion in Kentucky, that I do not feel disposed to amplify them at this time; especially as I have it in my power to refer all who desire information in reference thereto to the able, eloqueid, and demonstrative speech of bonorable George Robertson, delivered in the house of representatives last winter; and he who doubts the policy of the law of 1833, after reading that great effort, (I feel inclined to say the greatest that great mind ever produced,) could, if he were disposed, doubt whether two and two make four. I would like very much to see the Provisions of this law engrafted in the constitum we are about to make, and thereby prevent and if I were to consult my feelings or my inde ment or the wishes of those who sent me here, I should unbesitatingly vote to give them a place in our organic law. But, Mr. President, I desire in our organic law. othing that will have a tendency to de feat our labors and cause the people to reject the amendments we are about making to our consti-tution; nor will I give any vote which will tend to such a result. And from all the lights before me. I am fully satisfied that if we were to pro labit the importation of slaves into Kentucky for domestic use, or in exchange for our exportations to the south, that the people would refuse to ratify the constitution. Not that I believe that a majority of the people of Kentucky are opposed provision would cause thousands to vote for the rejection of the amended constitution-enough, perhaps, when combined with the standing arm of uncompromising opponents of the amended constitution, to render its defeat absolutely contain. Such being my deliberate judgment, and knowing that if the people of Kentucky desire to continue the policy of the law of 1833, they can do so by legislative enactment. I shall vote against its incorporation into the constitution.

In the course of the discussion of the institu tion of slavery some weeks ago, gentlemen took

Columbia and to the Wilmor proviso.

I desire upon this oceasion to remark, sir, that
I do not believe congress has any power over
slavery in the District of Columbia, and that its abolition in the district would be a violation o the rights of the citizens of the district, as se cursed by the deeds of cession from Maryland and Virginia. Nor do I helieve that congress has any moral right to apply the Wilmot proviso to the territories of the United States. Slavery as it exists in the states and territories, is a subject over which the states and territories alone where it exists have any right to exercise control. I deny that congress has any moral or legal right to dictate to the states or territories of the Union what their policy shall be in reference to this what their poney shall be in reference to this great subject. The states and territories alone have the power to determine whether they will permit slavery to exist within them or not. But sir, I do not intend to discuss these great questions, and I have only referred to them for the purpose of expressing the foregoing opinions.

I wish now to notice a few of the arguments and observations of gentlemen upon the abstract question of slavery as an institution, and I

occasion to refer to slavery in the District of

III close. The following remarkable language occurs in the speech of the delegate from Madison, (Mr Turner,) of the 10th of October, viz:

"We all know that the institution of slavery is the best in the world to keep society from be-coming fixed and settled. Look at those who were originally overseers in Virginia and Ken-tucky at their first settlement. They have bethe proprietors of the very estates upon which they were first employed as overseers.

And their descendants now fill the halls of legis. lation and the courts of judicature of the country, whilst the descendants of the original proprietors have descended to a different level in the

Mr. President, we read a melancholy lessou truly in the above remarks. What higher evidence of the evils of slavery can mortal man adduce than are presented in the short para-graph quoted. What does it say sir? What is the moral that we are to learn from it? It is sir, that slavery encourages laziness, extraviour children-that it unfits them for the cares and labors of life—that those who are born to affluence and reared and educated amidst the enervating dissipations of

spech, "I believe that they who are raised up where the institution of slavery exists, with some exceptions, are uniformly distinguished. Who has ever seen such a constellation of great men as the southern states have produced sin we have achieved our liberties. Look at t great men of Virginia, South Carolina, and Kenacky, and where are the men who are worthy to compared with them in the free states of the morth. We have had, it is true, an Adams or two, a Webster and a Wright, but they are few and far between. Sir, there is a nobleness of spirit, a feeling above littleness, a greatness of soul that grows up where the institution of slavery exists, that is scarcely to be found in any other country.

Sir. I am behind no man in a just appreciaon of the talents, the learning, and the claims Kentuckians, to distinction in any and all And I am fully aware that when we k to the intellectual jewels of our country, ntucky, thank God, can boast the possessi some that shine with peculiar briliancy, and i sparkle throughout all coming time upon he brightest pages of American history, and will be the pride and hoast of every American heart and tongue, Yet, sir, I fear that when the ateliectual and literary claims of the south are intrasted with those of the mirth, that the balmee will not preponderate in our favor. I need not sir, institute the comparison—every intelli-gent Kentuckian knows what the result would Admit that our state-smen are equal to those he north; yet, sir, the south gave not to fame ames that are imperishably interwoven with the ca, but the civilized world. This sir, I am sure, is a branch of the subject that we need not desire to see investigated, and consequently I will

The following beautiful, metaphorical, and loquent language occurs in the speech of the October: "Did von ever, sir, in midsummer, ost night-fall, look upon a clover field and the fire-flies rising out of it? Just so when people had determined to have constitutiont retorm, were our emancipation friends seen pringing up and giving light and hope to each

Sir, to whom did the gentleman refer? Was t to Clay, to Underwood, to Breekinridge? he most gifted spirits that Kentucky boasts! ay, Underwood, and Breckinridge, bear fire-fly ights! Rather say sir, that they burst forth like rilliant suns upon the world, and that the light upon the blind and benighted of Kentucky will not be lost to humanity. at that after they shall be gathered to their fa thers, the words of wisdom they uttered at the oll and admiring country, and in their names the chackles of slavery shall fall, and universal

redom be proclaimed. I was forciby struck with a remark that fell from the President of this conveniion, in a speech upon this floor some weeks ago. He said: "there is a time when slavery will cease. The Indian has receded before the Saxon and

Gentlemen, east your eyes forward to the time when the prediction is to be verified. I take it or granted that if another generation passes by without the preliminary steps being taken to mancipate and send off our slaves, that there ill be only one practical mode left by which acy are to be relieved from their bonds. Sir, dayery must constantly increase in Kentucky— t is inevitable unless the two hundred thousand aves now in the state are used to rear supplies or southern markets; and I will not, I d believe, that those who are to shape the destiny of my country will devote her energies to an such unhallowed purpose. A few days since, I heard a distinguished member of this body remark that twenty years ago, twenty eight happy and prosperous families were living upon a tract of land in the county of Clarke, that is now owned by a single man; and that he is the only voter now living upon the entire tract. As a man's slaves increase he must extract. As a man's states increase he finist ex-tend his possessions for their employment; and thus it is that slaves drive from your country the poorer white population, and this process will continue to go on and to grow worse and worse, until whole counties in the end, which now sup-port hundreds of freemen, will be owned by a few nabobs and occupied by their innumerable slaves, and sir when such comes to be the ease, the cessation, the end of the institution will indeed be at hand I shall never live to ee that day, thank God, Mr. President, but your children and my children's blood may enrich he soil we are consecrating to slavery in its defence. Our graves, the graves of our fathers, when our posterity shall have died in their de-fence, may be trodden over and dishonored by re descendants of the degraded race we now old in bondage, and this glorious land of ours, (old Kentucky,) become the home and heritage of the slave. May Heaven avert such a catastrophe and incline the hearts of those who are come after us to wisdom's ways.

Mr. PRESTON. I will not vote for the two resolutions now before the house, for the simple reason, that I believe the true principles are ready contained in the sections to the bill of rights, which have been added by the gentleman from Henderson, (Mr. Dixon,) and the gentleman from Bourbon, (Mr. Davis.)

I will not undertake to answer the arguments f the gentleman who has preceded me, as they relate rather to the wisdom of retaining the slave property of Kentucky than to the subject of the propriety or impropriety of inserting these clauses in the constitution. He has drawn a comparison invidious to the state of my birth, in idious to her mother. Virginia, invidious to all he slave states, and has chosen to compare the reater wealth of Massachusetts and Connecticut their greater population, and all the greater ad-vantages which he alledges they possess, when placed in the balance with our state of Kentucky. feel in no spirit to enter into controversy with im on this subject; but I will ask him to turn to the him on this subject; but I will ask ninitation to the twenty thousand panpers of Massachusetts, a state smaller than Kentucky; to the one hundred and thirty or forty thousand panpers of the state of New York, where every individual is compelled to contribute to the maintenance of this large amount of poverty, the support of which costs half a million a year. He has drawn an alluring picture of the state of their public education, but he has not thought fit to show us the reverse of he medal. He has not shown us the squalid misery and degradation, and the absolute sub igation of labor to the iron tyranny of capital Now, sir, it has been my good or had fortune, (I don't know which to call it,) to have spent five years in these states. I obtained my education in these states, which bave elicited the gentleman's admiration to so great an extent; and I lever would consent to exchange the condition of the people I now see around me for that of the whose condition has been dwelt upon in ch glowing colors by the gentleman from Knox. I do not say that the wise and great men of the North have not done all that they could do to relieve and alleviate distress and prevent misery and poverty from springing up around them; but I do assert that it would be the most difficult I do assert that it would be the most difficult thing in the world to go into one of the counties of Kentucky, and find anything to be compared of Kentucky, and find anything to be compared for a moment with that degradation and misery which meet you at every step in the North. If you see a house you think it is a palaee; you ask what it is, and they tell you it is a "poor house." Does the inmate fare like the inmate of a palace? Does he enjoy the counfort and the luxury which the exterior of the building would be the barry lot of him seem to indicate might be the happy lot of him who dwells within? No, sir. The town officer is there; and he obtains the greatest reputation as an economist who solves the grand problem upon how little the soul and body of man can be kept together. The greatest proof of ability in a town officer is when he is able by his schedule

county." That degree of poverty, sir, is about the greatest we ever see in Kentucky. You will lution be a restraint upon our liberty? tind that the "poor man" has his horse to ride to we not have the right of resistance? V

repeat it, sir, that I feel a degree of pride in boking at that gallant old soldier who now fills to have a book here, and good authority to sustain the rights of resistant signs and the pride of this mile. Here is an author who could not be sustained in the right of resistant signs and the pride of this mile. Here is an author who could not be sustained in the right of resistant signs and the pride of this mile. want of intelligence, our delegations to congress der, without giving him the right of resistance have been the boast and the pride of this mion.

Sir. I am not unsupported in these views. the highest office in this republic; and that pride swelled still more when I remembered that, depite all the lioasted education and intelligence if the men of the North, they have had to look the South and the West for men to fill the ighest and most responsible offices of state-to ad their armies, protect the country, and ad-

ninister the government. Sir, there are then, two sides to this picture; and when we come to examine them both, and blace them side by side, I must confess that it oes not appear to me that we are placed in that nferior position which the gentleman seems to appose. I for one am contented with the con-lition of Kentucky. I for one am content to let comparison be instituted between Indiana, 11nois, Ohio and Kentucky; and what man in out upon a northern railroad, or canal boat if a omisenous company of gentlemen were together, and the question were asked of each, "to what state do you belong,"—what man among you, what citizen of this state would hesitate to an-nounce "I am a Kentuckian." What man among you would deny his state to claim a birthright from Indiana or Illinois? What man among you who would not rather hail from this, his native tate, as the more favoured spot of the Union.

Sir, we are not in a condition so unfortunate the prosperity of a free and happy people around us falsines the statement; the gallantry of the ople among whom we live, is the best test of ir education. Cyrns boasted that he taught s people three things—to speak the truth, ride, and to draw the bow; Kentucky may qually boast that she teaches her sons to speak he truth, to shoot the rifle, and to stand by the tate in peril. We may not be so well educated n regard to this or that particular sunday school tract; but if ever the Union is in danger, my word for it, if the shock of arms should come, and Kentucky should be called upon for troops, rou will not see our young men shrinking and iding themselves, to avoid the contest; no sir, you will see them in front of this hall, conending for the honor of being first on the list o answer their country's call. If live thousand are wanted you may rely upon it that fifteen or wenty thousand will be offered, as was the case the recent war.

But sir, I will not pursue this subject; I say his much only in detence of our actual condi-ton, and in order to destroy the invidious comarison my friend has drawn between the north

Mr. WOODSON. I would ask the gentleman. he denies the truth of the statistical statements

ame situation as when, in the great revolution unlimited, meontrolled sovereign power. How in France, every man's property was seized, and far is it curbed? I say it is curbed by the constiof a moment of infatuation, liberty was pro-claimed to all the West India negroes in the French clonies; that that would make us a revolution-establishing governments. You ask me where bergeant-at-arms to seize upon the property of ries and the practice of the world are the eviany citizen as a lawful prize; if we were to or- dences of it. If a man, for instance, should der any physical force under our control to take go to Russia on the faith of these established possession of a single man's property, even rules and law, and his property be seized and though it was done by the manimous order of he be sent to Siberia by the Emperor, that would his convention; I believe that that would be a be a breach of customs existing between nations revolutionary act, that we should then transcend and would be a just cause of war. If some sul our power, and that every citizen in this state ject of the United would be justified in resisting even to the death. confiscated without cause and is sent to Siberia then, two sorts of conventions—a constitutional how will it demand it? By the recognized cus-

der the legalized system which is pursued in their homes, and the nones of their fathers pass away from them and into the hands of strangers, and themselves cast out upon the world house-less and homeless.

Again: the gentleman remarks in the same speeh, "I believe that they who are raised up where the justification of the gentleman from government of the committee on miscellaneous provisions, and the arbitrary absolute right to take life and property exists no where in a also believe in the largest majority. I also believe in the committee on miscellaneous provisions, and the republic—not even in the largest majority. I also believe in the corollary deducet from the statistics of poverty and jails; and I recollect an an enduced that occurred which may serve to illustrate the property in this commonwealth, and where the justification of slavery exists with the committee on miscellaneous provisions, and there are the destination of the gentleman from Bourdon.

The convention next proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee on education.

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The convention of the gentleman from Bourdon.

The convention of the report of the committee on education to take life and property exists no where in a last believe in the corollary deduced from the largest majority. I also level to take life and property exists no where in a last believe in the corollary deduced from the largest majority. I also level to take life and property exists no where in a last believe in the constitution of the gentleman from Bourdon.

The convention of the gentleman as all other property in this commonwealth, and the largest majority. I also level the search of the considerance of the considerance of the country of the property and the search of the considerance of the country of the considerance statistics of poverty and jails; and I recollect an anecdote that occurred which may serve to illustrate the point under discussion. She went to the town of Danville; and, among other enquiries of the landlord of the hotel, she asked where was the poor house of the county. He replied that there was none. She asked if there were no poor in the county. The landlord replied that there were a great many very poor persons. It do do battle for the principle. What, sir, is it that there were a great many very poor persons. She enquired what was their condition; and was informed by the landlord that the poorest of them lived upon seventy or eighty acres of fand, not worth more than from three teef for the project of Kentucky! It cannot be that any worth more than from three teef fand, not lived upon seventy or eighty acres of fand, not worth more than from three to four dollars an acre; that they raised their two or three lundred bushels of corn, and as many bushels of potatoes; that they kept their horses and their cows, and if they did live in a log house, they generally courtived to keep out the cold and have enough to eat and wear. Said she, "are these your poor?" "Yes," replied the landlord; "and as for a poor house, we hav'nt such a thing in the county." That degree of poverty, sir, is about in late times in England.) would not such a resoin late times in England,) would not such a rese ourt on; you will find that his corn crib is filled unto be a restraint upon one of those fundamental principles upon which our liberty rests? In the resolutions of the gentlemen from Henderson in the Northern states, of calculating on how little the miserable people can live. Let the gentleman then, examine closely that part of the machinery of the state of Massachusetts, before he makes this invidious distinction between it and his native that the state of the security of property, another of those fundamental principles on which the tripod of liberty is erected. It is one of the chief ends for which civilized government was established. tive state. In looking at the comfort of the people I feel proud in renembering ther patriotism, for every battle field in the comtry can count among the slain the patriotic sons of Kentucky. I feel a degree of pride, sir, in looking at our chief magistrate who now fills the presidential chair of this union—a son of Kentucky. And notwithstanding all our alledged of government, rightfully rob him of, nor plunwant of intelligence.

me. Here is an author who could not have been influenced by the institution of slavery. I speak of Vattel. Let us see what he says of the right to change constitutions. He says:

"In virtue of the same principles, it is certain

that if the nation is uneasy under its constitu-tion, it has a right to change it. "There can be no difficulty in the case, if the whole nation be unanimously inclined to make this change. But it is asked, what is to be don if the people are divided! In the ordinary management of the state, the opinion of the maority must pass without dispute for that of the whole nation, otherwise it would be almost in possible for the society ever to take any resolu ion. It appears then, by parity of reasoning that a nation may change the constitution of the state by a majority of votes; and whenever there s nothing in this change that can be considered is contrary to the aet of civil association, or to the intention of those united under it, the whol are bound to conform to the resolution of the najority. But if the question be, to quit a form government, to which alone it appeared that he people were willing to submit on their entering into the bonds of society,—if the greater part of a free people, after the example of the Jews in the time of Samuel, are weary of libery, and resolve to submit to the authority of onarch,-those citizens who are more jealouof that privilege, so invaluable to those who have tested it, though obliged to suffer the majority to do as they please, are under no obligation at all to submit to the new government they may quit a society which seems to have dis solved itself in order to unite again under an ther form; they have a right to retire elsewhere o sell their lands, and take with them all their

effects.' "By the fundamental laws of England, th two houses of parliament, in concert with the king, exercise the legislative power; but if the two houses should resolve to suppress them selves, and to invest the king with full and ab olute authority, certainly the nation would suffer it. And who would dare to assert that hey would not have a right to oppose it? But if the parliament entered into a debate on ma king so considerable a change, and the whole nation was voluntarily silent upon it, this would be considered as an approbation of the act of its

presentatives.
"But in treating here of the change of the

constitution, we treat only of the right; the question of expediency belongs to polities." This, sir, is in regard to the word introduced Mr. PRESTON. I do not deny the accuracy right, &c. Vattel's remarks are not in regard t of your statistics, but I denythe deductions you have drawn. When the first resolution of the thing. Now, sir, under the authority there read, appened to make a statement which I wish to curbed by the constitution of the United States, refer to again. I observed, about the first of were to creet ourselves into a monarchy. I de-detection again, I observed, about the first of were to creet ourselves into a monarchy. I de-detection again, I observed, that I did not clare, that if the whole people of the United believe that full and plenary power was possessed by this convention; that I did not believe that full and plenary power was possessed by this convention; that I did not believe tion of the federal government and declare for a monarchy, the right of resistance would belong sovereignty; that if we came here one hundred to the minority. When the whole fundamenta and fifty in number, instead of one hundred, we principles of the act of association is assailed. could not come as a legally constituted conven- say that the constitution does not bind us. Adop n. This is what I said:

I do not believe myself that we are in a state all time to come. The free states are growing of revolution. I do not believe invself that full Suppose they grow large enough to change the and plenary power is possessed by this house. lieve that we came here with all the some northern senator gets up and says, "we are owers of sovereignty. I do not believe, but if uncurhed by the world—we are sovereign—and his house consisted of one hundred and fifty we do declare that from this hour henceforth lelegates instead of one hundred, we could come slavery shall not exist in the United States;" i tere as a legally constituted convention. I beneve we were called here in accordance with the perfectly constitutional in the manner in which provides it is done, but destructive of the objects for which or its amendment, which stipulates that it should be entered the confederacy. Suppose the required one in a certain manner, and that when we site number of three fourths of the states have come together for that purpose, we are not in assented to the change, have the remaining fourth a state of revolution, not at liberty to carry power to the extreme limit which the gentleman that act they have stricken down the fondamenfrom Nelson seems to think; but that we do come here for the purpose of carrying out the views of the people, under the implied obligation which is set forth in the resolution of the These are my reasons for having gone for the entleman from Henderson."

Rut the gentleman from Nelson took this Henderson and the gentleman from Bourbon. But the gentleman from Nelson took this ground—that this convention was supreme, npcontrollable and uncontrolled, except by the
constitution of the United States. That proposition I differed from at the time, and I differ
from it yet; and I think I can show that I am
right, if not I am willing to be convinced. The
gentleman from Nelson, (Mr. Hardin,) took
cannot be interfered with. I assert it to be true,
gentleman from Nelson, (Mr. Hardin,) took
cannot be interfered with. I assert it to be true,
the defendant from Rouronous
light that this whole book
(Vattel,) is nothing but a series of principles,
higher than written constitutions and above them,
and an evidence that all civilized nations acknow
the series of principles,
higher than written constitutions and above them,
and an evidence that all civilized nations acknow
the series of principles,
higher than written constitutions and above them,
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an ne upon that proposition, at that time, thus: that we have no more right to interfere with "We come here to make our government just salve property than we have to interfere with may be please—and how shall we do it. We can any other kind of property in Kentucky. Grant dopt the present constitution as it now stands; this, sir, and you carry confidence to every slave we can alter and change it as we please, or make owner in Kentucky. Grant that the will of the new one out and out. I do not care if we are majority has a right to take away your slave, in a state of revolution, still we retain that power and you grant that it has a right to take away er, and I shall not be driven under the bed like your land; grant this, and you grant that it has a cross child by this raw head and bloody bones a right to imprison you without offence—nay, even to deprive you of liberty and life without The idea I then had was this: that there are two sorts of conventions, one a constitutional wo sorts of conventions, one a constitutional it be by an act of tyranny. Let them fix it by convention such as I hold that a man with his eyes open incurs the penalty he I believe that if we were to or- must bear the penalty. But no right exists to der the seizure of any man's private property, make an ex poste facto law; no right exists in the and the public sentiment of a majority were to United States-to interfere with the principle actsee in such a scizure, I believe that single ed upon by every civilized community. I therenet, if carried out, would put us in exactly the fore firmly believe that this convention is not an

God foriend that we should become the last.

Sir, I maintain that when, under the inflamathat the doctrines asserted in these two resolu-

that to invade it, by seizing it, is unjust and contrary to the fundamental purposes for which society was constituted. I, however, do not deem it necessary to go further. So far as I have gone, I am willing to abide. I want to say to those who entertain abolition views, who assert that the people of this state have no right to hold this species of property-1 want to say to them that we have asserted in the two features we have put upon the constitution, that the "absolute and arbitrary right" does not exist; and that slave property is upon precisely the same that slave property is upon precisely the same tooting as all other property. If you assert that this absolute arbitrary power does exist, you assert the right to seize the property of every citizen, and that slave property, and its increase,

are not upon the same footing.

These are the reasons which induced me to give my vote-a vote I will stand by, both here and before the people of this state, and any-where, where law is recognized and justice pursued. I believe that I am right; but if I were convinced, this moment, that I am wrong, no man would more willing retire from his posi-tion than I would do. I challenge a reply; I ask if it is not in conformity with the principles established by the act of association? say again, sir, that if I am wrong, no man will more readily, more cheerfully, retrace his steps than 1; but until I am convinced, I must retain and advocate the sentiments to which I have

and advocate the sentiments to which I have given utterance this day.

Mr. TURNER moved the previous question, and the main question was ordered to be now

The question was taken on the amendment of the gentleman from Simpson; and it was rejected.

The question recurred on the amendment of the gentleman from Jessamine.
Mr. A. K. MARSHALL called for the yeas und nays, and they were—yeas 2, nays 75.
YEAS—Jas. W. Irwin, Elijah F. Nuttall—2.

Navs—Mr. President, (Guthrie,) Richard Apperson, John L. Ballinger, John S. Barlow Wm. K. Bowling, Alfred Boyd, William Bradey, Luther Brawner, Francis M. Bristow, Thos D. Brown, William C. Bullitt, Charles Chambers William Chenault, Jas. S. Chrisman, Jesse Cof fey, Henry R. D. Coleman, Benjamm Copelin William Cowper, Edward Curd, Lucius Desha Jas. Dudley, Chasteen T. Dunavan, Benjamin F Gast Phdiey, Chasteen T. Dinavan, Benjanin F. Edwards, Milford Elliott, Green Forrest, Nathau Gaither, Selucius Garfielde, James H. Garrard, Richard D. Gholson, Thos. J. Gough, Ninian E. Gray, James P. Hamilton, Ben. Hardin, William idrix, Andrew Hood, Thos. J. Hood. Alfred M. Jackson, Wm. Johnson, George W. Kava-naugh, Peter Lashbrooke, Thomas N. Lindsey Thomas W. Lisle, Willis B. Machen, Alexander K. Marshall, William N. Marshall, Richard L. Mayes, Nathan McClure, David Meriwether, Wm. D. Mitchell, Thos. P. Moore, John D. Morris, James M. Nesbitt, Jonathan Newenm, Hugh Newell, Henry B. Pollard, William Preston Johnson Price, Larkin J. Proctor, Thos. Rock Newcubi, Hugh nobl, Ira Root, James Rudd, Ignatius A. Spald-ng, Michael L. Stoner, Albert G. Talbott, John D. Taylor, Wm. R. Thompson, Howard Told, Philip Triplett, Squire Turner, John L. Waller, ohn Wheeler, Robert N. Wickliffe, George W. Williams, Silas Woodson, Wesley J. Wright-

So the section was rejected. Mr. GHOLSON moved the following, as an

additional section:
"At the first session after the adoption of this constitution, the legislature shall appoint not ess than three, nor more than five persons, carned in the law, whose duty it shall be to revise and arrange the statute laws of this com-nonwealth, both civil and criminal, so as to have but one law on any one subject, all of which shall be in plain english. Also, three other persons, learned in the law, whose thity it shall be to prepare a code of practice for the counts, both civil and criminal, in this common wealth, by abridging and simplifying the rules of practice and laws in relation thereto; all of whom shall act at as early a day as practicable, report the result of their labors to the legislature or their adoption and modification, from time

Mr. TURNER moved the previous question on the reports, and the main question was or-dered to be now put.

Mr. TRIPLETT called for a division, as the

proposed section was susceptible of division. The yeas and mays were taken on the first The amount of interest upon the whole debt would be something like \$72,000 or \$73,000. At the first session after the adoption of this

ess than three mor more than five persons learned in the law, whose duty it shall be to revise vote of the state, we levied last years ax of two and arrange the statute laws of this common cents on the taxable property in favor of the wealth, both civil and criminal, so as to have but one law on any one subject, all of which two-thirds or three fourths of one cent below the

shall be in plain english." And were, yeas 68, navs 11, as follows: Yeas—Mr. President, (Guthrie,) John S. Ba ow, William K. Bowling, Alfred Boyd, Wil-iam Bradley, Luther Brawner, Francis M. Brisow, Thomas D. Brown, William C. Bullitt, Sharles Chambers, William Chennult, James S. Chrisman, Jesse Coffey, Henry R. D. Coleman William Cowper, Edward Curd, Garrett Davis Lucius Desha, James Dudley, Chasteen T Dunavan, Benjamiu F. Edwards, Milford El Jarfielde, James H. Garrard, Richard D. Ghol m, Thomas J. Gough, James P. Hamilton William Hendrix, Andrew Hood, Thomas J Hood, James W. Irwin, Alfred M. Jackson William Johnson, George W. Kavanaugh, Peter Lashbrooke, Thomas N. Lindsey, Thomas W Lashbrooke, Thomas N. Linesey, Thomas W. Lisle, Willis B. Machen, William N. Marshall, Richard L. Mayes, David Meriwether, Thomas P. Moore, John D. Morris, James M. Nesbitt, Jonathan Newcum, Elijah F. Nuttall, Henry B. Pollard, William Preston, Johnson Price, Larkin J. Proctor, Thomas Rockhold, Ira Root, ames Rudd, Ignatius A. Spalding, Michael L Stoner, Albert G. Talbott, John D. Taylor, John Thurman, Howard Todd, Philip Triplett, John L. Waller, John Wheeler, Robert N. liffe, George W. Williams, Silas Woodson, Wesley J. Wright-68.

NAYS-Richard Apperson, John L. Ballinger Ben. Copelin, Ninian E. Gray, Ben. Hardin, Alexander K. Marshall, Nathan McClure, Wilam D. Mitchell, Hugh Newell, Wm. R. Thompon, Squire Turner-11. So that the first branch was adopted.

The question was next taken on the con cluding portion of the section, and the result as, yeas 48, nays 31.

YEAS-Mr. President, (Guthrie,) Wm. K. Bowing, Alfred Boyd, Wm. Bradley, Luther Brawer, Wm. C. Bullitt, Charles Chambers, Wil iam Chenault, Wm. Cowper, Edward Curd Garrett Davis, James Dudley, Benjamin F. Ed-wards, Milford Elliott, Green Forrest, Selucius Garfielde, James H. Garrard, Richard D. Ghol son, Thos. J. Gough, James P. Hamilton, James W. Irwin, George W. Kavanaugh, Peter Lashbrooke, Thos. N. Lindsey, Thomas W. Lisle, Willis B. Machen, Alexander K. Marshall, Richard L. Mayes, David Meriwether, Thos. P. Moore, John D. Morris, Jonathan Newcum, Elijah F. Nuttall, Henry B. Pollard, William Preston, Larkin J. Proctor, Thos. Rockhold, Ira James Rudd, Ignatius A. Spalding, Michael L. Stoner, Albert G. Talbott, John D. Taylor, Howard Todd, John L. Waller, John Wheeler, Robert N. Wickliffe, Wesley J. Wright

NAYS-Richard Apperson, John L. Ballinger, John S. Barlow, Francis M. Bristow, Thos. D. Brown, Jas. S. Chrisman, Jesse Coffey, Henry R. D. Coleman, Benjamin Copelin, Lucius De-sha, Chasteen T. Dunavan, Nathan Gaither, Nmian E. Gray, Ben. Hardin, William Hendrix, Andrew Hood, Thomas J. Hood, Alfred M. Jackson, William Johnson, Wm. N. Marshall, Nathan McClure, William D. Mitchell, James M. Nesbitt, Hugh Newell, Johnson Price, William R. Thompson, John J. Thurman, Philip Trip-lett, Squire Turner, George W. Williams, Silas tt, Squire Turner, George W. Williams, Silas Voodson—31.
So that the residue of the section was adopted.
The question was next taken on the reports of

"Sec. 1. The diffusion of knowledge and learning among men being essential to the preserva-tion of liberty and free government, and the pro-motion of human virtue and happiness, it shall horion of indian virtue and nappiness, it shall be the duty of the general assembly to establish, within years next after the adoption of this constitution, and forever thereafter keep in existence, an efficient system of common schools throughout this commonwealth, which shall be equally open to all the white children thereof."

Mr. TAYLOR moved to full the blank with

Mr. PRESTON moved to at batitute "five."

The substitute was agreed to.

Mr. HARDIN. I did expect to have heard from the chairman of the committee, Mr. Taylor.) some explanation of this system of common schools, and it may be that he designs to give us one yet. I am as much a friend to the diffusion of education, and perhaps, according to my means, have done as much towards that end, as any man in the state; not only in educating those I feel bound from nature to educate—my own children—but others. Yet I am unwilling to have any provision of this kind a lopted in the constitution. We have now packed it very heavy, and I do not believe it will carry this additional load; particularly after what we did a few moments since, in relation to these commis-

oners to revise the laws.

I desire to offer, for the consideration of the convention, a few facts and figures, in explana-tion of my course upon this subject. When the United States distributed to Kentneky her pro-portion of the surplus revenue, amounting to \$1,433,757 59, Kentneky pledged herself to her-self, that she would set apart \$850,000 of that self, that she would set apart \$550,000 of that money for common school purposes. The school fund, as a find, never had an existence, except in that mere pledge of the state to herself; there never was a dollar appropriated to the common school fund, except in this instance of \$500,000. That money we horrowed—we call it borrowing—for thirty-five years. The following table explains how this was done:

SCHOOL FUND. Composed as follows, viz: seven bonds of the mmonwealth of Kentneky No. 1-At 30 years date, bearing

6 per cent. interest, and da-ted August 9, 1840, \$24,000 00 . 20-At 30 years date, bear ing 6 per cent. interest, and dated January 16, 1540, 21,500 00 21-At 30 years date, bear-

ing 6 per cent. interest, and dated January 1, 1840. 22,000 00 No. 22-At 35 years date, bearing 5 per cent. interest, and dated January 18, 1840, 500 000 00 No. 23-At 35 years date, bear ing 5 per cent. interest, and

dated January 22, 1840, 170,000 00 24-At 35 years date, bearing 5 per cent, interest, and dated January 22, 1549, 130,000 00 - Bearing 5 per cent. interest from January 1, 1548, and made payable at the pleasure of the legislature,

and dated Dec. 20, 1848 . 308.268 42 \$1,225,763 42

BANK STOCK 735 shares of stock in the Bank of Kentucky, at \$100 each, 73,500 00

\$1,299,265 42 Total school fund. erest due school fund. Janu-

nry 1, 1849, and not inclu-ded in above. There was appropriated ont of \$51,223 29 the surplus revenue, which was laid out in bonds Nos. 22, 23, and 24, 850,000 00

ands Nos. 1, 20, 21, and —, dated December 20, 1848, are all given for interest, 375 768 42 amounting to. rplus revenue received from the United States govern-

sum required; a tax of one cent would yield about \$25,000 or \$26,000. The gross amount would be perhaps near \$30,000; but the sheriffs' fees for collecting and the delinquencies are to be deducted from it, bowever. To raise the amount this section proposes would require a tax of near three cents. Now, has there been any vote in the state upon this additional tax? I know of none; and for my own part, I should prefer this matter should be left open to legislation. It is not worth while for the convention to do all the legislation of the country right at once. Let us leave some little for the legislature to do. Are you afraid of the legislature? Surely not. If it is necessary, they will do it—it not, they will do as much as is convenient. According to this report, we are to have an addition to the present tax of one cent, or perhaps more; and as the result of what we have already done, we shall have to put on another cent to pay the state debt. we may fairly calculate, that taking the two sums together, our taxes will reach twenty cents on the hundred dollars. It is noneteen cents now, but two cents of this were levied last year, for this convention, which is of course only tempo rary. Now, I know that the people, or a majori ty of them in the whole state, did vote for the two cents for selacol purposes; but I do not believe that they fairly understood the question. I saw the sheriffs when they opened the polls, and a man came up, put the question to him, "di you vote for the schools?" He would say "ves," unless he was taken out, and the matter explain ed to him. In another county. I understood it was in the county of Hardin, the sheriff put the question fairly, and it was the only county in which it was fairly put to the people, as far as I know, and that was, "are you willing to vote for an increase of two cents on your taxes for free schools?" A dead majority there voted against it; and whenever and wherever I saw the question fairly put to each man, a large ma-jority said no. I believe, then, that the large maority of the people did not understand the tion. In my county, the sheriff never put the question fair, until some time, I think, about the latter part of the second day. I then went up to him, and told him to put the question fairly to the people, and let them understand it. I voted no, and as soon as I did, I turned around and explained the matter to the people, and divers men aid to me, that they regretted they had not understood it before they voted. And I think a majority after that went against it. I know my constituents do not want this in the constitution. and I know they did not understand the question. I am as perfectly certain of it as a man can be of anything, in regard to which he has, to a certain extent, to indulge in conjecture. On the three cents proposed to be levied, we would pay perhaps \$1500 or \$2000; and yet we have never had a free school, nor will we ever have never had a free school, nor will we ever have one in Nelson county; and I will challenge any county in the state, to produce an equal population, with only equal means, that expends more money on colleges and schools of various kinds, than we do in Nelson county. I am bold to say, there is not a county equal to it. We have the catholic college of St. Joseph, the catholic incorporated school of Nazareth, a first-rate Preschystram school on which some \$10,000 or

schools; and I never knew or heard of a poor thing to be a great man there; and every lawyer child being refused admittance in either of these schools. When a little Mexican boy, who was left by a captain, and whom I picked up, poor, maked, and honger at a tavern, carried him home and clothed him, fell into my possession, my good lady sent word to the president of St. Journal of the president of the president of the president of the president The same may be said of the Jim Crow, I believe: e reld not pay. The same may be said of the esbyterian and Methodist schools. They nevrefuse a free scholar. I know we never had a school; and I for one am unwilling to put in this constitution, that my constituents shall I have no opinion of free schools any how-

ranguage; and should interest and composition, and the construction of sentences. In the language of Dean Swift, he should have "proper words, and they should be put in proper places." The worst taught child in the world, s he who is taught by a miserable country school master; and I will appeal to the experience of every man here who ever went to those schools, to say how hard it is, to get clear of the habits of incorrect reading and pronouncing, they have contracted, at these country schools. For my-towns and cities, on the Ohio border particularevery man here who ever went to those schools, into the treasury of the United States, and I had intendent of education during the last year. owing that it would take \$14 72 on the \$100, to cover the delinquencies adoption of this report, fix its provisons upon and defalcations and collecting commissions of the people as long as this constitution shall last? You are to pay the interest on the several sums pen in Kentucky, as the same thing happens else-where, that the shernf sends his money up to thing like 75 or \$76,000, for all time to come, if this place and the man he sends it by unfortunately gots robbed. Nobody knew who did it; or how objectionable it may be to the people, they

not send a child to a free school, and would rather pay for his education myself. At this day I send some half dozen children to the Mchodist, or Catholic colleges, and would far rather do that, than see the poor children thrown into these miserable free schools; and every body who knows me, knows that besides my own children, I am at all times educating not less than five or six others. Not even the gentleman from Mason, (Mr. Taylor,) is a firmer advocate of the doctrine, that the dissemination of a good education, is necessary to the prosperity and perpetuity of a free government like and the constitution, and so far as team collect the public sentiment of my county and perpetuity of a free government like and the constitution, and so far as

less than letty free senorals in the Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, and some are in the primary schools; and I never knew or heard of a poor schools; and I never knew or heard of a poor ing to be a great man there; and every lawyer use the part there we are the property of the schools.

good lady sent word to the president of St. Jo-good lady sent word to the president of St. Jo-seph's college, that if they would teach him for nothing, we would board and clothe him for nothing, we would board and clothe him for sepirs contege, that it disconding the said that he could not exactly do nothing; he said that he could not exactly do that, but that if the boy would dress, and make himself clean, and come to church before the himself clean, and come to church before the service commenced on Sanday, then they would teach him. And the boy pays for himself on Sanday, and commences even on Monday morning. And I verily believe in that college, and in the Nazareth school, and the female catholic in the Nazareth school, and the female catholic school at Bardstown, there are not less than fifty school at Bardstown, there are not less than fifty free scholars; and I have never beard of a single instance where they refused a free scholar, that isolated where they refused a free scholar, that isolated with the following the fellow in the doggerel song, Jim Crow, I believe:

"There was a boosier come to town, And swallowed a bogshead of molasses down: The hoops flew off, the hogshead lust, And he went off in a thunder sust," (Lau

I do think that Kentucky has produced, not I have no opinion of free schools any how—none in the world. They are generally under the management of a miscrable set of humbug teachers at best. The very first teacher that a child has, when he starts with his A. B. C—or is learning to spell bla, or baker, or absolute, abouth he a first rate scholar. He should know Smith, who we takking that produced, not only the best and happiest style of oratory of only the best in the mion, but—I may be mistaken—the best in the world. And I do think there is a general a diffusion of education among the people of Kentucky as in any other state. I recollect a gentleman, and I think his name was should be a first rate scholar He should know Smith, who was taking notes as to the number exactly how to speil and pronounce the English language; and should understand the art of bad reported every man on a certain grand jury as not being able to write his own name. They had been quizzing him, for there was not a man among them who could not read and write. I said to him, "These men are quizzing you, dont put it in your book; for if you do, I shall have to make a speech and tell the people they are

of incorrect reading and pronouncing, they have contracted, at these country schools. For nay-self, I will say, it cost me nearly as much labor as the study of the legal profession itself, to get clear of this miserable made of pronouncing, contracted before I went to a collegiate school—at the age of 17—your would, and confd, and should, and all of that. I knew a man in Gray-standard they are the war to the collection of their children, than any other to the cluention of their children, than any other to the cluention of their children, than any other to the cluention of their children, than any other to the cluention of their children, than any other to the cluention of their children, than any other to the cluention of their children, than any other to the cluention of their children, than any other to the cluention of their children, than any other to the cluention of their children, than any other to the cluention of their children, than any other to the cluention of their children, than any other to the cluention of their children, than any other than the contract of the contract son who was to prove a settlement between two religious denomination in the state; and I say it litigants, in a case were a small amount, some because coming from a protestant, I hope the admirty, forty, or fifty dollars were involved; he mission will be taken as true. Do you believe gave in his testimony, and every now and then that they will ever have the management of our he would throw in a word of four, five, or six sylables, utterly imappropriate to the sense; like on the sense; like of the putting a magnificent, guilted sad lle, and splendid bridle, with plated bit and curb on a mission of the protested against it. And yet, erable broken down poncy, or an ox; there was just about as much propriety in his application of these words; and I saw at once he was a country school master; he had proved the making of the settlement and sail I and I ask who are to control these the settlement and sail I are in the settlement are in the settlement and sail I are in the settlement are in the of these words; and I saw at once he was a country school master; he had proved the making of the settlement and said I, "when did it take place?" "On the 39th of October," said he. "Oh! the 39th of October you say." "Yes sir." "Are you not mistaken; was it not the 29th?" "Are you not mistaken; was it not the 29th?" If the choice is to be by either, we know that "No sir. I know the nse of words as well as the catholics stand no chance; and yet that deyou do, Mr. Hardin, and say it was the 39th." I nomination comprise one third of the popula then asked him how many days there were in tion of the connry I represent, and one third of October. He said, he did not exactly recollect, the counties of Marion and Washington. And I October. He said, he did not exactly recollect, but somewhere between forty and fifty. "How many months are there in the year." "Oh! there yeu are a little ahead of me, but 1 know there are over ten and under fifteen." You are a school master? "Yes"—said he, placing his hands on his hips, and looking very self-important tenders and helps to the same and the counties of Marion and Washington. And I venture to say that in the counties of Nelson. Washington, Marion, Spencer, Hardin, Larue, Grayson, Made, and Breckinridge, there is not less than three thousand voters who are members of the catholic denomination; and yet they are to be taxed for the support of this system without hands on his hips, and looking very self-impor-tant—"thank God that is my vocation, and I am making an application for a free school up here, and I wan't you to help me if you will." "Sir," said I, "I will do it with all my heart, for you come exactly up to my notion of a free school teacher." Delegates will perhaps talk to us of the free schools of New England, Massachusetts, for instance; she has a greater white population than we, but viewing the number of our man into heaven; and that they are the best slave population, we have about as many repre-turnpikes and railroads upon which they can sentatives, as she has. She does not cover a travel to it. There is a doctrine, once elected, sentatives, as sile has, consider that about seven thousand square always elected; that I do not understand. I do untiles; and her population is crowded together, not believe a methodist would ever be elected to space of more than about seven thousand square miles; and her population is crowded togethor, so as to render her schoods accessible to all; there she had large donations set apart by individuals of great and overwhelming wealth to a class of men as Robert J. Breckinridge, who, that object; while we have no such means—we instead of attending to the duties for which he must collect by direct tax, from the labor of the was elected, and paid by the people, is going scople every year; at an expense and loss inci-lent to passing through the sheriff's hands, of is to incite our negroes to cut our throats, and from ten to twelve per cent. I once made out to burn our houses and villages. That is the an estimate of what it cost to get direct taxes lendency of the doctrine preached by the super-

Will the members of this convention, by the

but it is so reported, and sooner than break the sheriff up the legislature indemnifies him. This thing may happen again, and I have no objection to its happening again, to save as clever a man as any on this floor from utter min.

After this money had been raised at a loss of the convention to bear this in mind, and not put it in the constitution. Leave it open to the legislature. In the name of God, are we to leave nothing open to the legislature? We have taken from them their last quarry—the control of the legislature. They were newerful in ten or twelve percent, how is it to be laid out? granting of divorces. They were powerful in I know it can be, to the advantage of towns, that. A certain gentleman in a lower county and that as you increase the size of the town, was once pleading a chancery suit, in which he there is a greater demand for it. And 1 do not had to demur to a part, and plead to a part, and blame my friend who is taking notes, (Mr. Root.) answer to a part, and in making his speech h for what I suppose will be his position. He lives in a town that needs these free schools: ping his finger to his nose, he said, may it please the increase of population proportionately of your honor, this chancery business is a little over poor children entails a tax upon the towns; un-less you can collect it from the people of the country, and oblige them to aid in supporting the poor children that are thrown there, some-away from them. They were equally good in times by the death of parents, who depend upon their daily work for a living; and sometimes in one way and sometimes in another. But as to how the teachers of these free schools in these towns and cities, take care of the morals of the schulars male and female, I would like my igable, which God Almighty said was not friend from Louisville, Mr. Rudd.) to give his Leave them a little to do-let them decide what experience. According to what he has told me it shall hereafter be done as to these free schools. would be a most melancholy tale that he would I had far rather that this tax of three cent Now, Kentneky embraces over 40,500 should be appropriated to the endowment of tiles, and free schools cannot educate colleges and academies, for the education of square miles, and free schools cannot educate colleges and academies, for the education of schoolars, upon a larger theatre than nine square miles; and if we scatter than all over the state thrown away, as is here proposed. Some of us fairly, it would require a number of schools beyound what the means of the state, after paying the expenses of government, could provide. Not less than 4,500 free schools would be required: or if we do not do that, the result will be, that or as the yankees call it, "Varmount;" but it is not such as the paying at the expense of government, could provide. Not less than 4,500 free schools would be required: Island, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, or if we do not do that, the result will be, that or if we do not do had, the result will be, that of as the yankees call it, "Varmonni; but it is taxed for, would not have the benefit of those tree schools; that will be the result. I would not send a child to a free school, and would ostensibly for teaching—it is really for hus-

perity and perpetuity of a free government like ours. In the reports that have been made upon this subject, most manifest and palpable injustice has been done the state of Kentucky. We we, on the motion of my friend over the way, on the motion of my friend over the way. heard to day, and I was glad to hear the young (Mr. Gholson,) adopted a provision which will delegate from Louisville, (Mr. Preston,) disdaining a comparison between the talents of the \$40,000, before we get through with it. If we do not believe that there is a state in the Union, you believe we can carry it before the people? that possesses so great an amount of talent and information as Kentucky. I recollect very well that some thirty-seven or thirty-eight years ago, that the celebrated James Buchanan, late secretary of state under Mr. Polk, commenced the practice of law, in the town of Elizabeth, and county of Hardin. There I became acquainted with him, and at that time I discovered in him a man. him, and at that time I discovered in him a man of fine education and respectable talents. In long as this constitution may last. When the of fine education and respectable talents. In the course of a few months he began to look unhappy, and as if he was experiencing some disappointment. His father had given him alarge landed estate in Hardin county, about which there was some difficulty; and at last he made

Inp. They thought first that the whole proceedings on that occasion were a joke, merely intended to scare them off. When they were placed into the wagons that were to carry, them to execution, they asked, "come boys, havint you carried this joke far enough?" "A little further," was the reply. When the music struck up, and the wagons moved on, and they in them, they asked, "in the name of God where are you going?" "To the top of the hill," was told them. "Oh, hav'nt you carried the joke far enough now?" said they. "A little further," was again the reply. When they got to the top of the hill, and saw the gallows, "Lord Jesus," they exclaimed! "hav' you not carried this joke far enough?" "A little further," was again the reply; and when they were made to mount the cart, and the rope was around their necks, they were told "the joke had gone just far enough," and eracking the whip, the wagon started abead and there they swung.

The loss of Messrs. Pugh & Co., by the fire at Cincinnati, on Friday evening last, was about \$10,000—insurance are consistent to thought in the building—between two and three thousand hogs uncn. A Mr. Watts of Fayette county, Kentucky, had one thousand head of hogs in store, not insurance. Alonther man, as we are told, had \$14,000 worth of pork in store, with one insurance. Another man, as we are told, had \$14,000 insurance. Alonther man, as we are told, had \$14,000 insurance. Alonther insurance was for equal and I will add that to the honor of these schools, me his attorney at law, and attorney in fact, and and it ought to be to the pride of the people of went back and settled in Pennsylvania, where he was raised. Tenor fifteen years afterwards, I net him in congress, and over and over again have placed into the wagons that were to carry, then they were placed into

and there they swung.

I had thought gentlemen were merely joking in this matter and had carried it far enough, but it seems now as if they, too, were disposed to crack the whip and leave us all swinging toengrafting this section which has been reported sustained. by the gentleman from Mason, (Mr. Taylor,) on

the constitution of this state.

Mr. HARDIN. I do not mean any thing of

Mr. GHOLSON. If the gentleman does not mean that, I am at a loss to know what he does mean. He either means that, or he means nohing. I am as much in favor of common school ducation as any gentleman on this floor, but it well known that we have no school fand, un ss we take it out of the pocksts of the people f we put into this constitution the provision now before us, the money will have to be raised by additional taxation; and to this I cannot con-But I am willing to leave it to the repre sentatives of the people, to say what shall be

done on the subject of education. It is true,—and it is perhaps to that that the gentleman from Nelson alluded—that I am in faor of a revision of the law. I hope the gentlenan from Nelson does not mean to move a re consideration of the vote adopting the reports of the committee on miscellaneous provisions for the purpose of getting rid of the section that was adopted on my motion, to provide for a codification of the laws, which is so necessary to the state at large. The laws now in existence are so complex, and scattered over so many books, that the farmers of the country are not the case, I trust the gentleman will not meddle with the provision which we have adopted, for if there is anything for which my constituents are willing to be taxed, each his respective pittance, it is to know what are the faws unde

On the subject of education, it cannot surely be that this convention will tax the people against their will. Let us pass it by, and leave it to the people's representatives.

Mr. PROCTOR next obtained the floor, and

on his motion the convention took a recess. (Proceedings to be continued.)

FRANKFORT.

THURSDAY :::::DECEMBER 13, 1849.

the Governor of Kentucky by a number of the convert will be present. Several addresses may citizens of Madison county, (purchased at the be expected. sale of the late Cyrus Turner, Esq.,) will be exhibited to-day, on the Capital Square, at 121/3 o'elock, P. M.

It is said to be one of the finest beeves ever raised in Kentucky.

Philadelphia and Pittsburg has been out of or- day of the present month. der for several days. We are therefore without the regular telegraphic news from Washington We find in the Louisville papers of yesterday, the proceedings of the House of Representatives of Monday last.

It is altogether impossible to form any opinion as to when the House will be organized. Of course every thing will be at a stand-still, until that Mr. Coвв, the regular nomince of the oppo sition has been dropped, and while the mass of the whigs adhere to Mr. WINTHROP, the opposition is vascillating. We cannot believe that Mr. Brown of Indiana will be chosen. We hope the whigs will adhere to Mr. Winthrop. He is a good and true man; he made an able, impartial, and an efficient speaker, and we trust the party will not permit itself to be controlled in the choice of a speaker by an obstinate faction. We should deeply regret the election of a democrat to the office of speaker; but we doubt if it would not be preferable to the election of a man to be chosen by the factious whigs, who refuse to vote for Winthrop-we care not whether they are northern or southern whigs.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

New York, Dec. 11, 3 P. M. The fourth ballot for speaker was had yester lay, without any choice, and the House adjourned. The following is the result of the bal-

First Ballot .- Winthrop 102, Potter 76, seattering 40. Second Ballot .- Winthrop 103, Potter 77, seat-

tering 44. Third Ballot .- Winthrop 101, Potter 78, seat-

tering 45. A motion was then made to adjourn till the first of January, and lost.

Mr. Potter, of Ohio, was then withdrawn. Fourth Ballot .- Winthrop 101, Brown, of Ia.,

LATEST.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM WASHINGTON. FOR THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

Louisville, Dec. 12.

9 o'clock, 20 minutes, P. M.

Tuesday's proceedings-damage to eastern lines preventing earlier intelligence. The house passed the entire day balloting without any choice. On the sixth ballot to-day, making in all thirty nine ballots, the vote stood: Brown who are in want of well made articles of Fur, are re-109, Winthrop 101, Wilmot 7, Morehead 5, scattering 4. Mr. Winthrop then, in a neat speech, withdrew. The house adjourned at 4t/2 P. M. The whigs held caucuses Tuesday night, and the impression prevails they will all unite on Morehead. The democrats firmly hoped to Morehead. The democrats firmly hoped to elect Brown to-day; but neither party can elect 9 DOZ. G. S. Clay Picks; 1 doz. Grub Hoes; 1 doz. Grub Hoes; 1 doz. Grub Hoes; 1 doz. Without the Notes of the Pres Scilers.

Nov. 20. TODD & CRITTENDEN. without the votes of the Free Soilers.

suspended after this week.

Co., and in two offices at Louisville

gether. I am confident that the country will not approve of the system. It may be an advantage to the towns, but it will be a great burden on the country, to which they should not be the country, to which they should not be the country. asked in justice to yield. The towns should re-covered by the "open policy" of the prospectus member, as the old saying is among the women. of the establishment, but learned too late that "if, when you go to market you expect to get they were mistaken. They are both comparathey were mistaken. They are both comparameat, you must expect to get hones also;" and they must expect to get their share of inconventively young men—the architects of their own those, therefore, we shall not adopt this report.

Mr. GHOLSON. I beg leave to correct my friend. He sometimes charges us with going off half-cocked, but I think he has erred on this occasion. He compare to the leave to correct my friend. He sometimes charges us with going off half-cocked, but I think he has erred on this occasion. He compare to this the leave to the He seems to think that I am in favor of business will soon make up the losses they have

> MARYLAND U. S. SENATOR-Appointment of David Stewart, Esq .- We learn that General Benjamin C. Howard yesterday sent to Annapolis his regnation as Senator, under the appointment to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, and that Governor Thomas has appointed David Stewart Esq., of this city, to fill the vacancy.—Balt. Sun, Dec. 7.

For the Commonwealth.

Mr. Mantin, a Colporture of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, is operating in Frankfort and its vicinity. His books are highly evangelical, and calculated to benefit all classes of the community. I recommend them to all the friends of truth.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1849.

CAUSES DECIDED. Connor v Ingram, judgment, Trigg; reversed. Boyd v Bradley, judgment, Trigg; reversed. Renfroe v Crockett, judgment, Graves; reversed. Willingham v Anderson, judg't, Graves; rev'sd. Anderson v Edens, decree, Graves; affirmed. l'orterfield v Obannon, decree, Hickman; reve'sd. Richey v Coomes, decree, Spencer; reversed.

ORDERS. Humphreys v Boyd, decree, Trigg; Prescott v Prescott, decree, Trigg; Case v Fishback, decree, Bourbon; quires v Smith, &c., (3 cases,) judg't, Bourbon; Clay v Dougherty, decree, Nicholas; Smith v Fields, decree, Nicholas;

Boswell v Shackleford, deeree, Nicholas; Burkett v Elliott, deeree, Nicholas; were argued.

DIED, At the residence of P. S. Fall, Esq., on the 11th ast, Philip, infant son of James S. Fall.

will be held in the Baptist church, in this city, this evening at 7 oclock. The Rev. I. J. Roberts LF THE SPLENDID FATTED BEEF, presented to and lady, missionaries to China, and a Chinese

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Poets.-The earrier of the "Conmonwealth" will give a copy of the Daily and Weekly Commonwealth, for a copy of the best "New Year's From Washington.—The telegraph between Address' to be handed in on or before the 25th

TO THE SENATORS OF KENTUCKY. BENJAMIN SELBY respectfully announces himself a candidate for re-election to the office of Door Keeper to the Senate; and refers newly elected members to the old Senators, and the following resolution, pass ed unanimously at the last session:

" RESOLVED, That the thanks of the Senate are due, and are hereby tendered, to John D. McClurk. Sergeant an organization takes place. It will be seen at Arms, and Benjamin Seeby, Door Keeper of the Senate, for their prompt and vigitant attention to the cembers, as well as a faithful discharge of the duties of heir respective offices."-Senate Journal, '18-9. November 26, 1849.-dtd*

To the Members of the Senate of Kentucky

THE undersigned would respectfully announce that he will be a candidate for the office of "Door Keeper of the Senate" at the approaching session. To those who are not acquainted with him, he would refer them to the crizens of Frankfort.

LEWIS B. FENWICK.

The Ferry at the Mouth of Benson, WILL BE RENTED, on Thursday the 20th day of December, to the highest hidder giving good accurity, and presenting proper recommendations. Proposals must be left with P. SWIGERT, at the Circuit osals must be left with a court Office, before that day.
PHILIP SWIGERT,

ED. H. TAYLOR, LEWIS E. HARVIE.

December 13, 1849 .-- 3td-1tw

Louisville and Portland Canal. NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the city of Louisville, on Monday, the 6th day of January, 1850, when an election will be held for President and Directors of said company. Polls will be opened at 10 o'clock, A. M., and absent members can vote by proxies duly qualified. By order of the Board.

J. H. RHORER, Secretary Office of the L, and P. Canal Company, Hecember 13, 1849.—897-11d2tw

P. HARKINS, FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public In general, that he is carrying on the TAILOR-ING BIISINESS on Main street, in the shop formerly occupied by Wm. Mathews, Wm. Bridges, and more recently by G. W. Cook, one door above Bacon's Store, and is prepared to execute orders in the neatest and most fashionable style.

Garmen's will be made to order, in strict conformity with the present prevailing fashions and taste of the with the present prevailing fashions and taste of the day. Frankfort, October 23, 1849.—19tf

Ladies' Muffs and Fancy Furs. DODD & CO.,

144, Mnin Street, Clucinuati, WILL open to their retail trade this Fall, the most choice selection of LADIEs? FURS they have ever had in Store; comprising nearly every style of Mull that is worn by Ladies. Misses or Children; some of them very rich and beautiful Victorines; flat and round Boas; Polonaise; Wristlers; Riding Boas, Collars; Neck Ties; quested to keep our stock in mlnd WM. DODD & CO.,

144. Main street, three doors below Fourth.

We will pay particular attention to forwarding Muffs and Furs ordered from a distance.

Cinclinati, Oct. 20, 1849.—d*

Picks and Mattocks.

The publication of the Examiner, the emancipation paper published in Louisville, will be Blue Wing, and for Cash, at \$2.50 per barrel, by FAM. HARRIS. December 7, 1849.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A NEGRO GIRL 12 or 14 years of age, for a nuise and house servant. For one who can come well recommended, a liberar price will be given. One from the country would be preferred.

Enquire of the PRINTER.

December 12, 1849.

AN ORDINANCE To lay off the City of Frankfort into Wards.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the Board of Councilment of the City of Frankfort, that the City be, and the san is bereby, laid off into Seven Wards, each Ward the embraced within the following limits, viz. e unbraced within the following limits, viz.

Ward—Beginning at the Kentucky river
the end of Washington street, and running thence
long the West side of said street to its intersection o
froadway; and thence down the South side of Broadvay to the river; and thence with the river to the beliming.

The Second Ward-Beginning at the Kentuck tiver at the end of Broad way street; and running thence along the North side of said street to the centre of the Captol Square; and theme. North through said Square to St. Clair street; and thence along the West side o said street to the Hill, and thence along the foot of the Hill, West, to the river; and thence with the river to the beginning.

The Third Ward-Reginning at the Kentucky rive

river to the beginning.

The Fourth Ward—Beginning at the Bridge, and tunning thence with the East side of St. Clair street to its intersection of Montgomery; and thence along the South side of Montgomery to its intersection of High street; and thence South to the river; and thence with the river to the beginning.

street; and thence South to the river; and thence with the river to the beginning.

The Fifth Winrd-Beginning at the North East corner of Montgomery and St. Clair streets; and running thence along the North side of Montgomery to High street; and thence down the West side of High, to the corner of Broadway street; and thence along the South side of Broadway to the corner of St. Clair; and thence with the East side of St. Clair to the beginning.

The Sixth Winrd-Beginning at the North West corner of High and Broadway streets; and thence along the Northside of Broadway to the centre of the Capitol Square; and thence North, through said Square to St. Clair street; and thence along the Bast side of St. Clair, to the Hill; and thence along the West side of St. Clair, to the Hill; and thence along the West side of High street to the beginning.

The Seventh Ward-Beginning at the Kentucky river at the end of High street; and running thence along the East side of Said street to the Hill, and embracing all that portion of the City lying above and East of High street.

She Be it further ordained, that the places of voting

bracing all that portion of the City lying above and East of High street.

Ske. 2. Be it further ordained, that the places of voting in said Wards, shall be as follows:

1st Ward—At Beaverson's Shop—Mason Brown and Jacob Beaverson, Judges of Election.

2d Ward—At the residence of John H. Wallace—B F. Meek and John H. Wallace—B F. Meek and John H. Wallace, Judges.

3d Ward—At the Office of the County Court Clerk—Ben. Luckett and A. H. Rennick, Judges.

4th Ward—At Stoughton's Coffee House—John L. Moore and Jas. S. Stoughton, Judges,

5th Ward—At the Wesiger House—IIr. W. L. Crutcher and John P. Reading, Judges.

6th Ward—At the Wesiger House—III. Harris and Win H. Kendall, Judges.

7th Ward—At the Office of the Clerk of the Kentucky Penitentiary—C. G. Graham and Chas. S. Waller Judges.

udges. SEC. 3. It is further ordered, that an election be held Set. A. It is unusually at each of the foregoing places, for the election of a Councilman, on the first Saturday in January next, under the direction of the Judges designated.

P. SWIGERT, Mayor.

Attest - Jas. W. Batchelor, City Clerk.
Deceber 12, 1849.--5td

FLOUR JUST RECEIVED.

10 BBLS, St. Louis Flour, (warranted,) a superior article for famly use;
25 bbls. Indiana and Ohio Flour, in store and for sale low for cash, by
R. C. STEELE.

GROCERIES JUST RECEIVED.

15 SACKS New York Bio Coffee:
5 boxes English Dalry Cheese;
3 boxes Western Reserve Cheese;
10 bhls. Plantation Molasses;
2 bbls. Sugar House Molasses, a superior article for family use, in store and for sale low for cash, by
Dec. 11, 1849.

R. C. STEELE.

OIL JUST RECEIVED. BBL. Lard Oil, winter strained:
1 hbl. Linseed Oil, in store and for sale low for cash, by
Dec. 11, 1849.
R, C. STEELE.

Marking Down.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce that he has been Marking Down his present stock of Goods, and is determined to sell at gleally reduce the prices for CASH, previous to making his Spring importations, as he wishes to reduce his stock as soon as possible, in order to make an early start next Spring. Give me an early call, if you want GOOD BARGAINS.

N. SHIELDS. Head Quarters for Bargains. Frankfort, December 7, 1849.—all w

Just Received this Morning, BY EXPRESS.

A FEW FINE NEW STYLE, Queen's Own and Albion BONNETS; and a lot of Black Silk LACE, direct from New York, and for sale low at N. SILELIES Head Quarters for Burgains.
December 7, 1849.—d\$2

F. TILFORD. R. J. WINGATE.
TILFORD & WINGATE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, SAN FRANCISCO. REFERENCES: -Edwin Bryant, Esq., San Francisco; Messrs, Hewitt, Norton & Co., Ward & Jonas Vew Orleans; Messrs, Chapman Coleman & Co., C. T Iunt, Esq., Louisville; R. Toland, Esq., Philadelphia dessrs, flewitt, Lees & Co., New York; Fra P., Rands Boston San Francisco, Dec. 11, 1849—896 31d*

Hot Bread!

H. AVING employed a first-rate Brend Baker, our friends and patrons may hereafter rely on getting their Rread FRESH and HOT every morbing. Dec. 1, 1849. GRAY & GEORGE.

W. Smith Brown,

MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN BOOTS AND SHOES,

Na. 26, Courtland Street, New York. THE subscriber, (successor of the oldest Shoe House in New York,) invites the attention of Merchants from Kentucky visiting New York, to his Stock of from Kentucky visiting New York, to his Stock of BDDTS AND SHOES, which they will find meurpassed for styles and qualifies. Those in want of good, uniform articles, will find it to their advantage to give the subscriber a call. His Stock for the Spring will be ready for sale about the first of February, W. SMITH BROWN.

New York, November 28, 1849 .- 3ml Oysters! Oysters!!
WE are constantly receiving

Fresh Baltimore Oysters, by express, packed in ICE, and as good as can at any time be had in Balti-more, for sale by the can, for Cash, by GRAY & GEORGE.

Agents for Baltimore and Wistern Oyster Line November 1, 1849. Oysters! Oysters!!

FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS, T. P. PIERSON,

AVING been appointed agent for one of the best Baltimore Oyster Lines, is prepared to furnish as rood an article as can be obtained in market, in any quantity. He solicits a share of the public patronage.

He has also fitted up his lee ('ream Saloon as an Ovster Koom, in as neat style as any in Frankfort, and is prepared to serve up these delicious bivalves in all forms, on the shortest notice. The shortest notice, Frankfort, Oct. 16, 1849-dtf.

STOUGHTON'S RESTAURAT, Corner of Main and Ann-Streets, nearly oppo-site the Welsiger House, IS now open for the Season. None but the best Li quors are to be found at this establishment.

Fresh Baltimore Oysters, Are kept constantly on hand, and served up in the hest style, at any hour of the day or night. They come to hand carefully packed in Ice, and are very superior.

Mr. S. is prepared to give Dining or Supper Parties to gentlemen whenever desired.

Frankfort Oct 2, 1840. Frankfort, Oct. 3, 1849.

GEORGE BLANCHARD, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN HAND,

149, Main Street, next door to the Northern Bank, Louisville, Ky. ENTLEMEN can, at all times, find a rich and s T did assortment of Ready-Made CLOTHING and Furnishing GOODS, viz: Clocks, Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Hosicry, Glove, S Un-brellas, Canes, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Cutlery, &c., &c., at the lowest prices.

ODD FELLOWS and MASONIC REGALIA in hand, or made to order, in a superior manuer. Agent for thoodyear's METALIC RUBBER GOODS: -Coats, Cloaks, Capes, Pants, Traveling Bags, Leggius, Itals, Purses, Maps, &c., and all other articles in the line. GEORGE BLANCHARD.
Louisville, December 5, 1849.—3md

THE LATEST ARRIVAL!

R. KNOTT, HAS THIS DAY commenced receiving his Second Fall Importation of DRY GOODS, from the bastern Cities. Frankfort, Nov. 23, 1849.

A SPLENDID assortment of high colored French Merinoes and Cashmeres, received this day, November 23, 1849.

A VERY large lot of Black Silk Lace, Velvet Ribbous, and Jenny Lind Brains, for triat-ming dresses, this day received and for sale by November 23, 1849. A FINE assortment of White Crape Shawls, and

A Embroidered French Clouks, received fro hiladelphia this day, and for sale by November 23, 1849. R. KNOTT. LARGE assortment of Ribbons, this day received, and for sale by R. KNOTT.

November 23, 1819. 16 BBLS, good EATING and COOKING AP-PLES, just received and for sale for Cash, by November 23, 1849. SAM. HARRIS.

10 BBLS, this year's DRIED PEACHES, just received, and for sale for cash, by November 23, 1819.

(ONE MORE!) NEW GROCERY STORE, UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

II. L. GOODWIN, In the Room formerly occupied by W. H. Greenup & Co., Market Street, Frankfort, Ky.

W HO has just received a good assortment of DRY GOODS and FAMILY GROCERIES, consisting of all articles usually kept in that line, which he will sell very low for Cash.

November 22, 1840.—tf

Flour. 20 BBLS. best Family Flour, (watranted,) for sale by November 22, 1849.

II. L. GOODWIN.

Salt. 20 BBLS. Lake Salt, for sale by November 33, 1849. H. L. GOODWIN.

Buckwheat Flour.

Sacks, and for sale by November 23, 1849. H. L. GOODWIN. 50,000 Shingles Wanted.

WANTEH, 50,000 good Poplar Shingles. November 22, 1849. H. L. GOODWIN.

Toys! Toys!! Toys!!!

Of the finest selections of Toys ever brought to this place. The citizens and the public generally. Ladies in particular, are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock, as he takes pleasure in showing all articles in his line of business. He thinks his Toys and prices are the fail to allesse. T. P. PIERSON

LAST CALL.

A LL persons knowing themselves indebted to the hirm of S WEILER & CD., are hereby warned that unless their acquants are adjusted and settled by he lst of January, 1850, they will be placed in the hands of the proper Officer—without distinction of persons—for collection. And all persons having claims against the firm, are requested to present them for biquidation by that true.

November 30, 1849.

MUSIC.

JOHN F. LLOYD has just opened a large lot of splendid NEW MUSIC, selected in person out of the Stocks of all the emment publishing houses.

The Ladies, Musicians and Amateurs, are invited to awar him with a call

Musical Instruments of every description furnished at the lowest Western prices,

Lloyd's Drug Store, Nov. 23, 1849.—dLeg.

S. WEILER & CO., No. 3, BROWN'S BUILDING,

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky. HAVE just received a very handsome assortment of Linen Shirts, Merino Drawers, and under Shirts, and Fancy Handkerchiels, to which we

MADE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING y experienced and skillful workmen, under the di on of one of the firm, expressly for this trade; in point t workmanship and style THEY CANNOT BE BEAT.

Besides the large stock of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTH.

Resides the large stock of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTH-ING, we have Body, Shees, Caps. Hints, United Bottles, Traveling Trunks, Carpet Hings, &c., and indeed we can supply every thing necessary to the wardrobe of gentlemen.

If These goods are offered very LOW FOR CASH-and only for Cash! By athering to the cash system we are enabled to sell at very small profits.

It is no trouble to its to show our goods so that gentlemen wanting any thing in our line, will oblige us by giving us a call, and if we fail to trade, no harm is done. We pledge ourselves to sell at reasonable prices—and the article sold shalf be precisely such as we represent it. We are regularly established here, and it is our pleasure as well as our interest, to satisfy our resigns. pleasure as well as our Frankfort, Ky. October 29, 1849.

Frankfort Clothing Emporium. GOODS! GOODS!! GOODS!!!

SECOND IMPORTATION ? SPANGENBERG & PRUETT, MERCHANT TAILORS.

Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets. aWOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just received direct from the East, their second importation of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, And Fancy Cravats, Handkerchiefs,

ckc. dec.
Call and see our Goods.—Small profits for Cash, is our motto.
We also keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of Cl. O Till NG, which we warrant to be well made. To We wish to take an Apprentice to learn the Tailoring business. None need apply but those that can come well recommended.

Nov. 17, 1*49—ce4tf

Newest and Cheapest CASH CLOTHING STORE,



to the citizens of Frankfort and its vicinity, that I have regularly established myself here, for the purpose of carrying on a READY "LADE CLOTHING STORE. Mystock as it is now, consists in a well selected assortment of Fall and Winter Clothles.
Over Coals, Bress, Frock, and Bag Coats; Pants and Vests of an Bag Coats; Pants and Vests of an Sizes and descriptions; Lines Shirts; tinder Shirts, and Brawers; Hats; Caps; Hanks hie, Suspenders, Gloves; an assortment of Trunks and Carmet Bars, &c.

Suspenders, those, pet large, &c.

I do not like lo blast, therefore, I say simply to all those who wish lo get any thing in my line, to give me a call, examine my goods, and judge for yourselves.

Genliemen: if you wish to get a good article, good fit, well made, for a reasonable price, you can't do any better than to walk into my store, and I shall endrayor to satisfy you in every respect.

L. ROSENFELD.

Frankfort, Ky. October 20, 1849.-tf

50 KEGS pure WHITE LEAD, just received and for sale for cash, by SAM. HARRIS,

MRS. JOHNSON'S

SELECT SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN.

THE Third Session of this School will commence on the First Monday in January, 1850. The number is limited to twenty five.

Mrs. J. will devote her entire time to the improvement of her pupils. Feeling grateful for the liberal patronage hitherto extended, she asks a continuance of the same, and respectfully requests those who send, to enter their children by the first of the session. Terms, per session of twenty weeks, \$18. No deduc-

DENTAL SURGERY,

BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D. Its operations on the Teeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine; this being the nnty safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far feas pain to the patient, vold of danger. All work warranted, the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received.

1/7 Office, in front Room of this residence on St. Clair street, opposits the Telegraph Office.

Frank ort. Nov. bl., 1849—822 by.



F ANKLIN SPRINGS, FRANKLIN COUN-TY, KENTUCKY.

FACULTY.

Oth. F. W. CAPERS, A. M., President and Superintendent, Protessor of Civil and Military Engineering, Philosophy and Astronomy.

HON, THOMAS B. MONROE, Professor of Organic,

HON, THOMAS B MIDAROE, Processor of Organic, Constitutional and International Law.

J. H. IngROW, A. M., Professor of Political Economy, Commerce and Commercial Law.

MAJDR T. LINDSLEY, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages, Logic, Rhetoric and Ancient History, CAPT, R. G. BARNWELL, A. M., Professor of Modern

CAPT, R. G. B.-ARNWELL, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages and Reides Lettics, CAPT, W. J. MAGILL, Professor of Mathematics, CAPT, SAML, P. RASCOM, Post Adjutant, J. T. DICKINSON, M. H., Surgeon, Lovarios,—The site of the Institute, Franklin Springs, six mites from Frankfort, is in all respects desirable, apart from all unwholesome influences, whether moval or obvising.

physical.

Applicants for admission, on presenting Advissins.—Applications for admission, and paying the charge of the Institute, will be assigned to classes as their advancement may justify, and upon satisfactorily passing the next examination thereafter, will be entitled to a warrant of appointment of tradst, from the Government of tradst, from the Governme

ADVANTAGES .- The churse of studies at the Institute ADVANTAGES.—The course of studies at the Institute is unasually comprehensive in its character. Whilst the Military Education is completed and the Cadet litted for the command of a Regiment or Brigade in the field, should his country require such services, he is at the same time made an accomplished Senolar in letters and science, understanding the constitutions of his country and the duties of its citizens and officers, and a Civil Engineer, capible of entering upon the construction of those important public works which are in progress of contemplation in every part of the United States.

LAW DEPARTMENT, HON. THOS. B. MONROE, Professor.

This Department is organized, for the present, with the view of including only those branches of Law which belong rightfully to the regular Academic course of every college, and which are in fact necessary to enable the student to understand his own government, with the powers and duties of its citizens and officers, and to powers and duties of its citizens and others, and to make himself the statesman, military lawyer, and accomplished American gentleman; and not with a view to his practice of the Law as a profession.

The class will be constituted of all the Students of the College whilst engaged in their studies of History and Maral Phinosophy, but its exercises will be so constituted as not to interrupt the studies of its members in any of their other classes.

TERMS. Payable half yearly, lu advance. Institute charge for Board, Futtion, Lights and Washing, per Collegiate year.

10. do do do, Proparatory Department, 139 on French and Spanish Languages, cylina, each.

10. 66 For more particular more tion address the under signed, at "Kentucky Military Institute, Franklin Springs, Franklin county, Ky." F. W. CAPERS October 10, 1849,--8ds

Female Eclectic Institute,

NEAR FRANKPORT, KY. Tills well known school will open its 36th regular session on Manday, July Stat, by which day, it is requested, that all pupils will be present. In consequence of the er-dusting of a very large class, more new pupils that it is note it? and, all a 2ch applications at all and a large pupils have already errived, a lear places may your had.

For boarding and instruction mall the plain and or name tab branches of the course, including the Latin and French Languages—and, to such as desire it, the Greek and German—drawing in peur land crayon, and painting in water and ori cottors, and in the monochromatic style, with the use of a large collection of superior in dees, and of drawing materials of the best quality and of every description, the ose of a horary of time to a Lorar volumes. I says, globes, marts diagrams and an immed pi tes, and of a most superior and the so is to a sired in sire, exc., exc., one hundred delbars, per season of fice months, in advance.

For instruction in vocal and instrumental innsic, including the use of Pianos and of a Melodeon—thirty dollars per season.

All necessary English text books, and stationery of every description, will be fornished at the very low price of the dollars per season.

The academic year in issue of FORTY FOUR weeks, and vacation is held in the two months least favor die to study, and when a family is supplied at least expense.

Forty young English will be industred. To these

Forty young ladles will be admitted. To these the personal and particular attention of the principals and of their families, writtle devoted. P. S. FALL, A. M. JAS. S. FALL, A. M.

Poplar Hill, June 19 1849-871-66

Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, &c W. L. continue, as we have done for ten years past, to mann acture Paste Blacking, Writing Dik. and Nerve and Bone Liminent. nud Nerve and Bome Liniment.

Lacquanty of these actions we werrant equal to any in the country, and the low price at which we now sell paste threating of the low price at which we now sell western beacets to buy of us, offers hadrements for Western Deacets to buy of us, instead at hringing our an Eaglern article of a higher cost in the addition of Ferich, insurance, and exchange

We have every necessary appliance of machinery to take these articles to the best advantage, and are prepared to fill all orders with dispatch.

We have for several years possibled large sales an onally, to most of the Western and Southern of the from Pitte nigh and St. Louis to New Orleans and Mobile.

We invite the special attention of Western Dealers to besselects.

BUTLER & RITTHER,

We invite the special after 1 in of Western Deale bese lacts.

Main street, between Firth and Six Cincinnati, Aug. 1, 1849.—d

Piano Forte Warerooms. N. W. Corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets, CINCINNATI.

PETERS & FIELD, TARE the liberty of informing their triends and the public generally, that they Tuff fare constantly supplied with PIAND FORTES.

From the unrivalled Manufacturers, NEWS & CLARK, and A. H. GALÉ & CO. of New York, and well fur-man them to purchasers at the New York retail prices, civing an infilmited guaranty, with bill of sale of cools P. &. F. baving sold upwards of 250 of these instru-

neats within three years, and received voluntary Let-ers from a great in my Purchasers, expressing entire strafaction with their instruments, do not hesitate to o purchase, believing them superior in every respect, to ay and all others offered in time city.

Orders from the interior will receive prompt atten-

ion, and instruments selected with care.

N.E. Old Pranos taken in part payment.

We are constantly supplied with MUSIC from all the Eastern Publishers.
Uno.innati, October 4, 1849.--1

CITY CRDINANCES. ordained by the Board of Connetimen of the city Frankfort, that it shad not be lawful, hereafter, person, or persons, to pass around or through the

or any person, or person, or person to person be found try, ringing any bell.

2. Be it further ordained, that if any person be found so offending, he or sie shall forfeit and pay a fine of \$2 for every affence; recoverable upon conviction thereof, as other fines are.

3. Be it further ordained, if a slave shall offend against the ordained of the conviction of the conviction.

first section of this ordinance, upon conviction cod, he shall receive twenty surpse, which, however, be reteased by the payment at the sum of \$2 for a offence.

P. SWIGERT, MAYOR. . 20, 1849—d 1w.

Barber Shop, Bath House, &c.

Henry Samuel,

On Enat Side St. Clair St., opposite the Munsion House, H AVING resently refitted his establishment in a style superior to any in the cit; and as he has fit ted up good Gos Light's, he is prepared at all times to atlend to all that may give him a call. He continues to keep for sale Perfunery, Brunles, Gloves, Cravats, Handkechiefs, Suppenders, &c. &c.

HIS NEW BATH HOUSE, which was fited up last summer, in style inferior to none in the cry, is open from Alonday to Sunday morn-ing, where all san obtain any kind of Bath at the short

est notice. He has, also, the best kind of was men, and any one wanting clothes

WASHED OR SCOERED, can have it done in superior order and without delay.

By careful attention to business, he hopes to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally be-

O LOHAM & TODD'S COTTON.—The best , ticle, in store and for sale by SAM. HARRIS.

Oct. 4 1=49-570-11

Kentucky Reports.

FULL SET OF KENTUCKY REPORTS can be furnished on very reasonable terms, for cash, it ate application be made at TODD'S BOOKSTORE.

WANTED! WANTED :: THE undersigned are desirous of purchasing Six Hundred Bushels of RYE, and Three Thomsand Bushels of BARLEY. They are willing to give the bighest CASH price.

JOYCE & WALSTON.
Frankfort, October 4, 1849.—d

MERRILL'S BAKERY,

WHOLESALE CANDY FACTORY, PILUT BISCUIT;
Butter Crackers;
Soda Crackers;
Always on hand at the lowest prices.
Tountry Merchants are invited to call.
ROBERT MERRILL, Jr. N. E. Corner Front and Walnut Streets. Cincinnati

CHARLES MULLER. IMPORTER OF

Funcy Goods, Toys, Cuthery, Looking Glass
Plates, Etc.

A ND Manufacturer of Looking Glasses, Walm
street, three doors below Pearl, Cincinnati; and 3
Plott street, New York.

Oct 4, 1849.—d

P. HOLLAND, Commission Merchant, and Tobacco Factor, No. 18, West Front St., Cincinnati, O.

BEING Agent for all the principal Manufacturers in Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky, I son prepared to sent 10 BACCOS lower than any other establishmen west of the Mountains. Always on hand, from 1,000 to 5,000 Packages,

the following styles.

The following styles.

VLRGINIA. MISSOURI.

Lb. Lump.

Lb. Lump.

dn. 5 do. Cincinnati, October 4, 1549,-d

A. B. EATO STEAM SPICE MILLS.

HARRISON & EATON, Coffee and Spice Dealers, Walnut Street, of posite Pearl Street House, Cinciumoti, o. CONSTANTLY on hand, fresh ground and warrante GINGER, MUSTARD,

CLOVES,
ALLSPICE,
CINNAMON,
The above articles may be had in bulk, or put up in Packages suited to the BATALL TRADE, and neatly labelee

Ground COFFEE,
Ground RICE,
Roasted COFFEE,
Roasted PEA-NUTS.

Almoun Cayenne Pepper Sauce in Bottles.
Ground COFFEE packed in papers to order, for a large state or Grocers, and warranted pure.

7 liotels and Steam Boats supplied at short notice. and on easonable terms.

(ASH paid for MUSTARD SEED.

Therefore is a Constitute of the Constitution of the Constitution

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Cult undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the public to his valuable stock of BOOK AND STATIONERY, consisting of Law, Medica incolocical, Miscellaneous and School Books; Blanders and Account Books of every description of hind or made to order at a short notice; Binder's Leat of read Clott; Printer's Ivoy and Enameled Surfactures; a targe stock of Record, Foolscap, Letter, Not Loveloy, Blotting and Drawing Papers; Envolopes steer and Gold Pens; Quills; Ink; Water Colors; Pefora, el Boards; Globes, Celestial and Terrestria; Orrows, Fellevian's Mathematical Institunents; Surveyor toma sass and Chrius; Chess Men; Backgammo Braros, &c. A large stock of Engravings.

For saic, Wholesale and Retail, by

GEORGE COX,

71, Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

71, Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Important Information. SHIRES

125 Sycamore, and 36 Fourth St., Cinchantl, COFINCES to Manufacture all kinds of TIN, COP-PER, SHEET IRON and JAPANED WARE and WORK, equal if not superior to any in the United States.

States.
A splendid and large variety of House Furnishing Goods, consisting of Fancy Hardware, Hollow Wate, Brooms, Dusters, Window and Willow Ware, &c. &c., always on hard and for sale on reasonable terms. In addition to the above, the proprietor is prepared to undertake the Agency, and attend to the Sale of Newly Inscarted, Omamental or Useful Articles of almost every description.

description.

N. B.—The location is one of the very best in the city, and the exhibition and Sale Room one of the largest and wast splendid in the whole country.

Cincinnati, Oldo, October 5, 1849.—d

C. A. WITHERS & CO.

BBLS. Lo isome Hydraulic Cement, received per Buie Wing, and for sale by 1 10 DD & CRITTENDEN.

KEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Missouri, Kentucky and Virginio TOBACCO, of all descriptions, together with every article usually bound in a Fobacco Establishment. furnished at the lowest Eastern prices ill orders for articles not in our line, will be Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 2, 1849

Fine Brandies, Wines, &c. ALF pape "Hemsesy" Pale Brandy,—pore and old, half Papes "Otard" Pale Brandy—very line and old:

cask one Januarea rum; cask superior old Hulland Gin; cask "Harris & Soas" pure add Operto Port Wine; cash "Dif Gordon" Golden Sherry; cash "Harmony" Pale Sherry;

4 cask ther Fenerite Wire; 2 casks "Robert Byess" London Bro, Stout, in blus, Old Peach Brandy, very superior; 10 libbs, Old Bourhan, (very superior.) For saleon draft or by the bottle by October 12, 1849. GRAY & GEORGE.

Fine Cordials, &c.!

case Curacau; 2 cases French Cordials, assurted; 2 cases Smisse" Evirait D'Abeinthe;

case "Sinsse" Evitait II At case Ponch Essence; cases Muscat de Toutignou; case Hocheimer Wine;

GRAY & GEORGE. sale by oler 12, 1849.

PAPER WAREHOUSE. VE have now in store, 8,039 Reams of Paper, and have several lots amounting to 1,060 Reams arrive within 30 days, comprising the largest and on-

to arrive within 30 days, comprising the largest and on-ity complete assortment of paper in the West. A large part of this stock has been manfactured expressly to our order, and is exactly adapted to the wants of Printers, Manifacturers, and other consumers in this region. Our arcangements with Eastern Manufacturers have been perfected the present summer, and give us advan-tages equal, if not superior, to any other Westhrn Deal ers.

We warrant the Papers sold by us to be the very best of their class made in this country.

On a strict companison of quality, weight and colors, our prices will be found LOWER than any others. We

mrite such comparisons by all who wish to purchase in his market.

BITLER & BROTHER.

Wholesale Paper Dealers,

Main street, between Fifth and Sixth.

Cincinnati, August 1, 1849.—d

CITY STOVE STORE,

No. 5, Fifth St., mear Maio St., Cluciunati, O. FRENCH, STRONG & FINE. RESPECTFULLY invite sitention to their large assortment of

STOVES, GRATES, &c. Comprising the "Eurekn," "Model Air Tight,"
Premium Conking Staves; Pancy Air Tight Parlor and other Heating Stoves in great variety, at LOW PRICES FOR CASH Call and examine. Cincinnati, Oct. 4, 1849 .-- d

TO WATCHMAKERS AND DEALERS IN JEWELRY, CUTLERY & VARIETY GOODS. HAVING moved into our new store. No.

130, Main street, under the Commercial

Bank, we are now opening our FALL commercial

Froc K, emissisting in part as follows:

Gold and Silver Watches;

Fine and Common Jewelry, Spectacles,
Spectacle Glasses, Accordeons, Pistols.

Hazors, Knives and Scissors;
Fine French and Vankee Brass Ulocks;
Violins and Violin Strings;
A general assortment of Watchmaker's Tools and
Materials, &c., &c., of our own direct importation and
purchase from the original manufacturers, and all which
we will sell at as low prices as any bouse in the country,
Cincinnati, Oct. 2, 1849-5t. \$" (cha Gzette.)

Fine Cigars. DLANTATION. Cuba Principe. Payizo, Star Principe. Habanna, Culorado, Regalia, Grenadero's Regalia, El Leon De Cro. Pressed Regalia, and Holbrook's Cigars, all very fine, at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY. October 6, 1849.—887

Cranberries. 2 BBLS, very fine, just received and for sale by Oct. 12, 1819. GRAY & GEORGE.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA. LAW DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures and Course of Instruction in this Department will commence on the first Monday of December next, and continue until the first Monday of April. They are intended to embrace the most important branches of the Common and Civil Law, Public, International and Constitutional Law. Lectures will be delivered upon the various branches and subjects, by four piotessors. our professors.

Those by Professor Henry A. Bellard will embrace.

I. The history of the Roman Law, from the earliest

times.

11. An Analysis of the General Principles of the Roman Civil Law, according to the most approved method of the German School.

111. The Jurisprudence of Louisiaua compared with the Roman Law and the Codes of Prance and Spain.

11V. An Outline of the Land Titles in Louisiana, whether derived from France, Spain, or the United States.

Those by Professor Theodore H. McCales, will Those by Professor Theodore H. McCales, will freet of:

1. Admiralty and Matitine Law, embracing the Rights and Obligations. Masters and Mariners, Collis ions, and other Martime Torts, General Average, Salvage. Civil and Military, Mariners' Contracts. Marine Insurance and Hypothecations, and Contracts for Maratime Services in Building, Repsiring and Supplying Ships.

11. International Law, embracing the Law of Prize, and the Practice of Prize Courts, the Absolute Rights of States in their pacific and hostile relations, Treaties of Peace, and Private International Law.

11. The Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States, embracing the Original and Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, and the Original Admiralty.

11. The Surface of Prize Courts as Courts of Revenue, and as Prize and Instance Courts of Admiralty.

12. J. J. keeps all kind of Cabinet Furnity Tests well made as at any Cubinet Ware Room in the Western Country. Cintiment, June 12, 1849—870-11.

13. G. O. D. S. H. A. V. I. N. G.

14. the Gas-Light Barber Shop, in the Mansion Hoase, Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets.

15. J. J. keeps all kind of Cabinet Furnity Reg. of the Vestern Country. Cintiment, June 12, 1849—870-11.

16. G. O. D. S. H. A. V. I. N. G.

17. The Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States, embracing the Original and Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, and the Original and Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, and the Original States, and the Ori

Admiralty.
The Lectures by Professor RANDELL HUNT will treat

1:
1. Commercial Law as it relates to Mercantile Persons, Mercantile Property and Contracts, and Mercantile Remedies. These Lectures will treat of Sole Traders, Partnerships, and Comporations; of Principal and Agent; of Bills of Exchange and Promissury Notes and Shipping; of Bailments and Contracts with Carriers, Comracts of Affreightment by Charter Party, and for Conveyance in a General Ship; of Freight, Jettmon, and Average Salvage and Insurance; of Sale, Guaranties, Liens, and Stoppage in Transitu. and Stoppage in Transitu.

11. The Criminal Law and Practice in Courts of Crim-

In The Law of Evidence
Professor Thomas B. Monroe will deliver bectures and instruct the school upon these branches of Law:

1. The Common Law of England as it was in England, and as it is now found in the United States in the Federal and State Governments.

ly of the government of the several States.

of the several States.

quity Jurisprudence, as it was and has remained in England and as now recognized and practiced in the Courts of the United States, and a portion

if the State Courts, its system of Pleadings and Practice in Cases in

The lee of each processor is fixed at twenty-five dollars.

The degree of Bochelor of Laws will be conferred on the students who shall have attended two full courses of the lectures and expresses of the school, or one full course, after having read-full twelve months under the direction and with the assistance of a respectable counsellor at law, and who shall on the examination of the several professors be found by them all worthy of the honor.

II. A. BULLARD, Isean.

New Orleans, October, 1848.

Western Military Institute.



BOARD OF VISITORS : the ADJUTANT GENERAL, 10gether with five lit persons, to be annually appointed by the Executive, to attend examinations at least once in the year, according to law.

SACUTY; incorporated with all the powers, privileges and rights exercised by the Trustees and Faculty of any other College.

of any other College.

On Other T. F. Johnson, General Superintendent; [Educated at West Point.]
Col. E. W. MORGAN, joint Superintendent and Professor of Civil and Military Engineering. [Educated at

This place is unsurpassed for its healthy atmosphere, re water, and romantic scenery; and is unquestiona-y one of the most eligible locations for a Literary estitution in the United States. The grounds have ren greatly improved and ornamented during the last veyears. A jost of forty acres, beautifully situated on ne margin of the Licking River, immediately in the ear of the buildings, will be reserved for Military Ex-The removal will be made immediately after Christ-

ias, and the School opened at that place

On the 7th day of January, 1850. On the 7th day of January, 1850.

The Academic year extends from the first Monday of September to the third Friday of Janes-borty weeks.

Two bundred and seventy five Cadets, from eighteen liferent States, have entered this institution since it was organized in 1847. It is entirely free from the control or domination of any sect or party, either political or religious. Economy in dress, by the adoption of a cheaptiniform, for Winter and Summer, is rigidly enforced. Every Student is required to select a College Uniform, with whom all funds brought or received, must be deposited, and no debt must be contracted without the consent of such Guardian.

CIVIL ENGINEERING will be thoroughly and FITUTE, the Professor, Col. MORGAN, being one of most skillful and experienced Engineers in the Un I States. He was for a long time the Principal Assi ant Engineer of Pennsylvania, after receiving the high-thonors of the United States Military Academy al-cest Point. All the instruments connected with that epartment, have been procured at considerable cost,

of the best quality. se Superintendent takes the liberty of stating that he The Superintendent takes the liberty of staring that he now offered \$15 per month for competent Assistant agineers. One of ms former pupils receives at this me \$2.500 per amount as Principal Engineer of a Ruilad under construction in Kentucky, whilst others of e same class are receiving, in different parts of the nited States, \$2,000, \$1,500, or \$1,200 a year as Assistant Young men who have an aplitude for the Mathemati

cal and Physical Sciences, have a wide field open t them, for engaging in an honorable, a healthy, and herative pursuit, for which they may be thoroughly an practically qualified, in a short time, and at small ex-pense, at the Western Military Institute. pense, at the Western Military Institute.

TERMS.—The entire charge for Tuttion, Boarding, Lodging, Washing, Fuel, Lights, Blacking, Servants' attendance, Music, use of Arms, &c. &c., will be \$160 per year. Payments will be required in advance, at that rate, from the day of entrance to the end of the term From the lirst Monday of January—for example—to the third Friday of June, (twenty-four weeks.) it is \$96.

Georgetown, Ky., October 31, 1849.—26

New Grocery Store.

PHE sui IE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of the town and country, that he has opened a GROCERY STURE in one of the Rooms of the

Frankfort, February 9, 1849.-856-d&wtf



WOODRUFF & McBRIDE. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IMPORTERS

AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. MANUFATURERS of Planes, and all kinds of Farmers' and Mechanics' tools, all of which they will selt as low as any house in the west. Country merchants will please give us a call at No. 53, Third street, near Main, next to the Couneroffice, Louisville, Ky.

Louisville, October 2, 1849.

S. J. JOHN'S.

FASHIONABLE

RETURNS his grateful thanks to the citizens of Frankfort, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received since he commenced business in this place. He hopes by shirt personal attention to his business, to merit a continuance of the same.

January 5, 1849.

RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, Bank Note Engravers & Printers,

CORNER OF 4TH AND MAIN STS., CINCINNATI, O. A LSO, Bonds, Bills of Exchange, Checks, Certhicates
A of Deposite, Promissory Notes, Seals, Cards, &c.
The services of Mr. T. D. Brooth, late of New York,
have been secured exclusively for the department of
Historical and Portrait Engraving.
The above office is under the supervision of GEO. T.
LONES, a received Engraver.

T. P. SMITH, PARIS. KY. W. M. O. SMITH, LEXINGTON, KY. T. & W. Smith, ederal and State Governments.

1. COUNSELLORS AND ATTORNIES AT LAW, of the government of the United States, and ATTLL attend to any histories contidual to the control of the Counsellar attend to any histories contidual to the control of the country of the count COUNSELLORS AND ATTORNIES AT LAW,

Will attend to any business confided to them in
the Courts of Fayette and Scott. They will also
continue to practice in Bourbon and Harrison, and Court
of Appeals, as herelofore,
Collections attended to in any of the counties adjoining Fayette.

17W. M. O. Smith, has removed to Lexington,
and taken an Office over the Lexington Insurance Office,
and next door to M. C. Johnson, Esq.

Sept. 4, 1849-882-1f

of the State Courts.

V. The system of Pleadings and Practice in Cases in Equity.

V. The systems of common actions and pleadings, with the practice therein, and generally in the Courts of Common Law—in contradistinction to those of Equity and Admarally.

The exercises will be two lessons every day—except the hollidays established by law—each occupying in all setwers one and two hours, and consisting of a lecture, ecitation, or an examination, or two or all of them combined, hesidest he exercises in the Moot Court.

The Moot Court will be open all the time, and will be held regularly every day by one or other of the professors, for the instruction of the students in practice in every description of cause, and in the courts of every dirisdiction, from the Justice of the Peacetothe Supreme Court of the State and of the United States.

In order that the school shall be composed of gentlemen only, every student must be personally known to one of the professors, or introduced satisfactority, and herfore his admission into the school he must marriculate by the payment of the sum of live dollars to the Dean of the professor the sum fixed for his reward.

The lee of each professor the sum lixed for his reward.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred on The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred on the States of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred on the States of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred on the Helmonton of the professor the sum lixed for his reward.

The Helmonton of the professor the sum lixed for his reward.

The lee of each professor the sum lixed for his reward.

The theorem of the professor of the University, and therein of the sum of live dollars to the Dean of the Peaceton of the States.

How the professor of the Sum of the States of the S

THE third session of this Institution, will open on the Last Monday in August, and close with theem of the year.

This school, in a beantiful and retired location in South Frankhar, is now fully organized. The Principal, who devutes a large portion of his time and attention to the instruction of the classes, is aided by experienced and accomplished feachers. Ample provision has been made of appaaratus for illustration in the various departments of science.

of spinardus of flustration in the various departments of science.

Those who seek for their daughters and wards a thorough and solbil, as well as an ornamental education, are referred for testimonials to the large and highly competent committee of geutlemen who examined the classes during the last week of the session just closed.

Terms of Tuition, per Session.
 In the Seminary Department,
 \$90 (8)

 Higher Preparatory Department,
 15 (9)

 Lower Preparatory Department,
 19 (10)

 Music,
 20 (0)
 Music, Drawing and Painting,

No Exten Charges. The Latin and Modern Lan-uages are embraced in the regular course of studies in the school.
Board, including washing, &r., per week. - 2 50

Arrangements are now in progress for receiving an additional number of pupils into the family of the Principal.

S. ROBINSON, Principal.

Frankfort, July 1*, 1849-855 Walnut Hill Female Institute,

Col. E. W. MORGAN, joint Superintendent and Professur of Civil and Military Engineering. [Educated at West Point.]
Lieut, Pol. B. R. JOHNSON, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. [Educated at West Point.]
Major RICHARD OWEN, Professor of Natural History and Chemistry. [A pupil of Dr. Ure, of Glasguw.]
Mr. ALEX. SUHUE, Adjunct Professor of Natural History and Chemistry. [A pupil of Dr. Ure, of Glasguw.]
Mr. ALEX. SUHUE, Adjunct Professor of Mathematics. [A pupil of the celebrated Lieble.]
Rev. H. V. D. NEVIUS, A. M., Professor of Angient Languages. [Educated at Princetun College, N. J.]
AS. G. Bladne, A. B., Adjunct Professor of Languages [Educated at Washington College, Pa.]
JAN. H. DAVERS, Ess., Professor of Languages [Rev. L. V. D. NEVIUS, A. M., Professor of Languages [Educated at Washington College, Pa.]
JAN. H. DAVERS, Ess., Professor of Languages [Educated at Vale College.]
Mr. E. A. CAMBRAY, Professor of Modern Languages [Educated at the Vale College.]
Mr. E. A. CAMBRAY, Professor of Modern Languages [Educated in the City of Paris]
Capt. C. E. MOTT, Principal of the Academy. [Educated in the City of Paris]
Capt. W. W. GAUNT, Adjutant of the Institute.

To secure the manifold advantage of health, economy, discipline, progress and maral-training, the Faculty of this Institution, have selected for its permanent location, the latter place, and the Institution. The location, in a neighborhood remarkable for substitution, have selected for its permanent location, the latter place, and the Institution of the Institution of the Institution of the Residual of the Academy. [In the Institution of the Institution SEVEN MILES FROM LEXINGTON.

TERMS. Tuition in the Junior Class, -Tuition in the Senior Class, -Board, including washing, &c., per session, 55 00 Music by Mr. Part Schmidt, For the of Plane. 95 00

For use of Piano,

One-half the Board and Tuition payable in advance, the balance at the end of the session. In consequence of the large addition that has been made to the buildings, a greater number of pupils can now be taken into the tamily of the Principal. For the want of froom he was compelled to decline receiving the daughters of some of his friends, the last session. A punctual attendance at the beginning of the session is very desirable, as the classes are then formed. Having already a number engaged for the next session, those who wish to send their daughturs or words, had better secure places for them before the commencement of the session.

Address, Lexington, Ky.

J. J. BULLDCK, Principal.

Fair Warning.
WE have now been doing business in Frankfort for nearly three years, and in the mean time have hearity inhulgent to thuse who purchase LI'MBER from us. We now NEED MONEY, which we MUST HAVE, and we hereby give fair warning to all those who know themselves to be indebted to us, to come forward and settle up, or else we will be compelled to place our accounts in the hands of the proper officers for collection. We hope this Warning will not be disre-garded, as we mean what we say. "A word to the wise," &c. SCOTT & HARBESON. P. S.—All those who wish to purchase LUMBER, are hereby Jotified that we are selling nt very reduced prices, for CASH. Call and see. S. & H. Frankfort, March 25, 1849.—859-17

JOHN P. HAGGIN. ATTORNEY AT LAW. Wild Practice Law in Mercer and the adjoint

counties Harrodsburg, Sept. 1849.-885-1v DOCTOR ALEX. M. BLANTON,
Determined to make Frankfort his permanel residence offers his services to the public. Officents, Clair street, opposite the Branch Bank of Ketneky.

July 6, 1847—769-11.

Notice.

Notice.

In Consequence of the death of James T. Judge.

In one of the partners in the firm of W. H. Greenup & Co., the partnership was dissolved on the 21st Sept. last. All persons indebted to the concern must come forward and settle their accounts immediately, as it is necessary that the business should be closed without delay. Those having claims against the concern will present them for payment. The surviving partners are fully authorized to close the business in liquidation. y authorized to close the business in liquidation.

W. II. GREENUP.

NELSON ALLEY,

H. B. FARRAR,

H. L. JUNGE,

Collames T. Judge, dec'd.

Frankfort, October 31, 1849.—26-1md

fo the Farmers and Bravers of Kentucky.

One year has now nearly elapsed since we first laid the foundation of our bushess in the State of Kentucky, and in approaching another season's operations, we cannot refrain from expressing our gratified and thanks for past patronage, and hoping that such may be continued to us.

We have made considerable improvements in our establishment, and will be prepared to execute twice as much work as last year, with much greater facility. We are anout erecting a new Scatding Slaughter House, and enlarging our Singenag Bed to twice its original size, so we compute we shall now be enabled to slaughter with facility from 760 to 1,000 flogs daily.

We have added considerably to our flog Pens: all have oeen re-floored and put in a thorough state of repair.

Our Commission Pork Parking Business will be continued as usual; and our drover friends will at all times find us most anxious to facilitate their views, and execute to the utmost or our ability, any business extended to our care.

In our last season's operations we had much to contend against in the shape of opposition, prejudice, and in manificious reports. Acc. These obstacles have been triumphantly surmounted. Kentucky Farmers and Drovers have had an opportunity of proving that our business is conducted with liberantly and fairness. We think they are satisfied, and can assure them it will be our aim to render them more and more so each successive year.

We would call the attention of those Farmers residing within range of our wagons, to our advertisement for Straw, in this paper.

MIEWARD & OLDERSHAW.

Covington, Ky., June 19, 18, 9–87.—6in

Pierson's Confectionery.

THE SUBSURIBER takes this method of returning his thanks to the citizens of Franklort and the jublic generally, for the liberal pationa; e extended to him for the last few months, and promises, if strict attention to business and good articles will ensure their custom, he will be found trying to deserve it.

The would also inform the Public, that he has obtained the services of Mr. BECK, a first rate Confectioner, just from New Orleans, and is now prepared to furnish

50 FLOUR!—MISSOURI FLOUR.
150 do. hest up country Family Flour. This is a strictly prime article, made expressly for family use, and much superior to any brand of Indiana or Ohio Flourins interested for sale by TODE & CRITTENDEN.

Straw! Straw!! WE shall want a large quantity of Straw for our next year's singeing operations, and would therefore thus early invite the Farmers residing within a range of 15 miles about Covington, to save their WHEAT and RVE STRAW for us during the coming harvest. We shall keep wagons constantly employed to take the Straw innocliately off the ground, so as to secure a large supply before the commencement of the sea son.

Son.

Any Farmers wishing to dispose of their Straw will please apply personally or by letter to MILWARD & OLDERSHAW,

Pork Packees and Com. Merchants, Coungton, Ky.
June 14, 1849-871-6m. [ch M. & C.]

J. F. & B. F. Meek. MANUFACTURERS of fine FISHING REELS; CLOCKS; Time Pieces and Regulators, Frankfort Kentucky. May 8, 1849.—8631

Fresh Groceries, Liquors, &c. &c. JOYCE & WALSTON,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED & ISLA., consisting of t5 bbls, old Bourbon Whiskey; 15 do. old Copper distilled do.; 3 half pipes superior Brandy, Maglore brand; 6 half pipes Cognac Brandy; 16 bbls. Cognac Brandy;

pipes pure Holland Gin; 2 pipes superior Maderia Wine: 2 pipes superior Maderia Wine: 20 boxes pressed Tallow Candles; 20 boxes Star Candles;

half boxes superior Gunpowder Tea-box Black Tea;

In bars off Government Java Coffee,

ve' Mustard; 40 kegs No. 1, Land.

Also-A large resortment of STOVES, GRATES, CUPPER, TIN and SHEET IRON WARE, and other rticles too numerous to mention.
P. S. We will trade for Country Produce on liberal erms.
Frankfort, sept. 18, 1840.—884tf

Ketchum & Headington, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Office in Gazette Building, Manustreet, between
3d unit 4th streets. REFER TO—Thomas N. Lindsey, Esq., Frankfort, Ky.
Wm. D. Reed, Esq.,
Hon. A. K. Wootley,
M. C. Johnson, Esq., Lexington, Ky.

It F Mr. KETCHUM will go to Texas about the 1st
of October next, and will attend to the collection of elts, and the recovery and locating of lands. Cincinnati, March 13, 1849.-857-ly

T. D TILFORD. Letcher & Tilford,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. WILL attend jointly to business confided to them, in the different Comits holding their sessions in Frankfort, and the counties adjoining.

IF Poffice on the West side of St. Clairstreet.

Frankfort, April 1, 1849-704-11

Law Notice. JAMES MONROE, Attorney at Law, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, Will practice in all the Courts held in Frankfor and adjoining counties. Particular attention giv

and adjoining counties. Particular attention siven to the collection of claims in surrounding counties, and the preparation of the papers to insure Land Warrants or Treasury Scrip of the volunteers. Office on St. Plair street, near the Court House July 6, 1847—769-tf.

C. S. Morehead & W. D. Reed. ATTORNETS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY., WILL practice Law in co-partnership, in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, General Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. W. D. Reed will regularly gractice in the Washington, Henry, and Oweu Circuit Courtes.

Office West side St. Clair street, and at all times open

uring the business hours. Frankfort, April 1, 1849-599-11 Law Notice. JOHN P. BRI'CE, Attorney at Law, BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY,
Will. practice in all the Courts held in Knox,
Whitley, Laurel, Rockastle, Clay and Harlan
ounties.
August 28, 1849-881-11

20,000 Pounds Wool Wanted. THE subscriber wishes to purchase twenty thousand pounds good fleece, or tub washed wood, far which he highest market price will be paid in CASH, on delivery at his Factory in Midway, Ky.

JAS. W. MARTIN.

May 15 1849-886-11

INSURANCE.

THE LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE AND MA-

CHARTERED IN 1836. CAPITAL-\$300,000.

W 11.L Insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. against loss or thinage by fire, in town or country. Steam and Keel boats, and their cargoes against the damages of river navigation.

If The lives of Staves are also insured by this Company.

II. I. TODD, Agent.

Office at Todd & Crittenden's Counting Room.

May 22, 1849—267-11

Protection Insurance Company of Hartlord, Com.

THE undersigned will issue policies on every description of Buildings and Goods, Wares and Merchandize contained therein, a rainst loss or damage by Fire, and on the cargoes of Steam Boats, against the perils of the river, and on the cargoes of vessels against perits of the sea and lakes, on the mest favor side terms.

The high reputation of this Company for the prompt The high reputation of this Company for the prompt and satisfactory manner in which all losses are adjusted and paid, in connection with the low rates of premium, offer great inducements to such as wish to insure.

II. WINGATE, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE.

AN ACT to amend the Charter of the Nantilus Insurance Company, in the City of New York. Passed April 5th, 1849.

for the last lew needs and good are strict attention to business and good are strictly also inform the Public, that he has obtained his strict and the Public that he has obtained his strict attention to business and brows prepared to furnity occasions. In the Public K, a first rate Confection of the Market and the delicacies required to make a summand as and dealers and touchteneers and continued to the basic and touchteneers and touchteneers and continued to the basic and touchteneers and

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

remiums during the same period amounted to \$142,191 05 HISBURSEMENTS. Amount paid for salaries, fees to Physicians and Trustees, Lieck rnystelates and frustees, I leek hire, &c., Amount paid for re-insurances, Advertising, Diffice tent, Print ing, Stationery, Furniture, In-terest on guarantee capital, &c., &c.

&c., &c., mount paid to Agents, for Commissions, State Takes, Medical Examinations, Ex 13,384 100

Losses by Death, less discounts for payments in advance of the 60 days 64.004 97 Nelt Balances of Premiums for the year, . \$77,50 78 ASSETS. Cash on hand,
United States and New York State Stocks,
Bonds and Montgages,
Notes received for 46 per cent, of premium
on Life Policies.
Premiums on Policies in the hands of Agents,

scril ers'notes due May 4, 1849. Suspense account. \$165.937 69 n addition to which, the Company helds subscription notes, the remainder antee capital unused by premiums. Amount liable for lusses

Number of New Policies Issued.

First year, Second year, Third year, Fourth year Whole number of Policies issued Amount of Pressums, first year.

do do second year, do do in third year, do fourth year, STRUCT OF

Premiums for four years.

From which deduct amount of distursements for four years, Balance of premiums above disbursements, \$105.9:7 69 Balance of premiums above disbusements. \$165,87-69

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Tividend of Forty per cent, on the amoust of Premium of a
policies that have run for twelve months, and a pit to
tim for shorter periods of firme to be created on the
hooks of the Company, and for which certificates will be
issued, in accordance with the chairer.

They bave like who declared an interest of Six per cout,
on the amount of previous divisions, psychor in cash,
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

PLINT FREEMAN, Actuary.

One Year. Seven Years. 1 19 1 26 1 53 1 73 1 76 2 69 3 21 4 91

For policies tranted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to \$3.6—a unite for \$6\$ per cent with interest at 6 per cent.— without guarant, u.s.y he received in part nayment, in the 1/2 paid in cash, in which case it is expected, should the party service to make 13 annual payments, leaving the dividends in accomulate—the policy will be fully paid for, and the accumulation ultimately added to the policy.

All its profits accrea to the credit of the dealers, and are divided annually among them, whether the policy he issued for a limited period of for the whole term of life, a feature unknown in the clarier of any other Multial Life Insurance Company incorporated by this State. For further information, the pullic are referred to the pamph ets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies. The undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above thompany, is prepared to take risks on Lives as low as any office in the East or West.

Y. Applications from the country post paid) will be prompily attended to.

I. Placeses adjusted in this town without delay.

Defice at the Frankfort Branch Brank.
11. WINGATE, Agent.

Removal.

Dissolution THE Partnership of R. C. SLEPLE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. H. P. NEWELL having purchased the interest of R. C. Steele, will continue the business at the same place.

R. C. STEELE & CO.

Sept. 1, 1819.—882 tf.

During the year ending April 16th, 1849, 1.821 policies have been issued.

45,701 ag Olicies on hand not yet delixere.

The rates of insurance on One Bundred Dollars

For policies granted for the whole term of life, when he meadum therefor amounts to \$55 - a note for 16 per

Dr. Lewis Sneed. Medical Examiner. Frankfort, Ky., June 15, 1849.

THE POST OFFICE has been removed to the S. E. corner of Broadway and Lewis streets, in the building occupied by B. P. Johnson.

B. F. JOHNSON, P. M. Frankfort, Angust 7, 1819-878-1f